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Economic and Social Council

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Commission on Population and Development
Fifty-first session
9–13 April 2018
Item 2 of the provisional agenda
Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate:
   (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;
   (b) Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration.
4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.
5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session.

Annotations

1. Election of officers

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council stipulates that the Commission shall elect, from among the representatives of its members, a Chair, one or more Vice-Chairs and such other officers as may be required.

In accordance with Council decision 2005/213, the Commission, immediately following the closure of its fiftieth session, held the first meeting of its fifty-first session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chair and other officers of the Commission. The Commission elected Ion Jinga (Romania) as Chair of the fifty-first session, representing the Eastern European States, and Nokulunga Zandile Bhengu (South Africa) as Vice-Chair, representing the African States. At the second meeting of its fifty-first session, to be held on 9 April 2018, the Commission will elect Vice-

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Chairs nominated by the groups of Asia-Pacific States, Latin American and Caribbean States and Western European and other States.

The membership of the Commission at its fifty-first session is provided in the annex to the present document.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council requires that the Commission shall, at the beginning of each session, adopt the agenda for that session on the basis of the provisional agenda.

On the recommendation of the Commission at its fiftieth session, the Council, in its decision 2017/258 (see A/72/3, chap. X, sect. I.6), approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission.

At its thirtieth session, the Commission decided to authorize its Bureau to hold intersessional meetings in preparation for its sessions on a yearly basis (see E/1997/25, para. 52). At its thirty-ninth session, in its resolution 2006/1 (see E/2006/25, chap. I.B), the Commission requested its Bureau to meet as frequently as necessary in preparation for its annual sessions.

Documentation

Provisional agenda (E/CN.9/2018/1)

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the session (E/CN.9/2018/L.1)

3. General debate

(a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels

(b) Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration

In its resolution 49/128, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development and decided that the Commission, as a functional commission assisting the Economic and Social Council, would monitor, review and assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference at the national, regional and international levels and advise the Council thereon.

At its twenty-first special session, the General Assembly, in its resolution S-21/2, adopted the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 65/234, extended the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014.

On the basis of the recommendation made by the Commission at its forty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2016/25 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission. In the resolution, the Council reaffirmed the primary mandate of the Commission to monitor, review and assess the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels and to advise the Council thereon; also reaffirmed the central role of the Commission in coordinating the review and assessment of the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, including addressing gaps and challenges to implementation; and affirmed that the Commission would contribute to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within its existing mandate, and that the contribution of the Commission should reflect the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as their interlinkages.

In the terms of reference of the Commission (see E/1995/27, annex I, sect. I.A), which were endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1995/55, the Commission was called upon to adopt a topic-oriented and prioritized multi-year programme. That work programme would, inter alia, provide a framework for assessing the progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action. In the report on its twenty-eighth session, of which the Council took note in its decision 1995/236, the Commission called for the preparation of annual reports on a selected topic of the Programme of Action (see E/1995/27, annex I, sect. III).

On the basis of the recommendation made by the Commission at its forty-ninth session, the Council, in its resolution 2016/25, decided that the Commission would continue its current practice of selecting one special theme for each annual session on the basis of progress, gaps, recurrent challenges and evolving issues relevant to population and development based on the Programme of Action and the key actions to accelerate its further implementation, while also taking into account the 2030 Agenda, with a view to fully implementing all of its mandated tasks and contributing to the work of the Council, including by building synergies and, in the context of its working methods, as appropriate, taking into account the annual thematic focus of the Council and of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 67/290 and 68/1, as part of a multi-year work programme. The Council also decided to include, under the item on the general debate, two sub items, one focusing on actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action at the global, regional and national levels and one focusing on the special theme of the Commission.

In its decision 2017/260 (see E/2017/25, chap. I.A), the Council decided that, starting with its fifty-third session, in 2020, the Commission would adopt a four-year cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, as part of a multi-year work programme aligned with the main theme of the Council and with the thematic focus of the high-level political forum meeting under the auspices of the Council.

In its decision 2017/101 (see E/2017/25, chap. I.C), the Commission decided that the theme for its fifty-first session, in 2018, would be "Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration".

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration (E/CN.9/2018/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration (E/CN.9/2018/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2018/4)

4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population

At its twenty-eighth session, the Commission suggested that the work programme in the field of population should continue, inter alia, to give high priority to the monitoring of population trends and policies and include the biennial preparation of estimates and projections of global, national, urban, rural and city populations; the conduct of studies on population and related development policies; the preparation of studies on interactions of population change with other development processes; the

conduct of analyses of mortality; contribution to and coordination of in-depth studies on fertility, nuptiality and reproductive rights and health, including family planning; the conduct of studies to improve the understanding of the causes and consequences of internal migration and international migration; increasing public awareness of and information exchange on population and development issues; making the necessary arrangements for coordinating the review and appraisal of the Programme of Action; and the provision of technical cooperation support to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and, on a temporary basis, to countries with economies in transition in the light of the economic and social problems that those countries faced at that time (see E/1995/27, annex II). The Commission reaffirmed the content of the work programme at its twenty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1996/1; see E/1996/25, chap. I.C).

At its thirtieth session, the Commission stressed the importance of continuing the basic work of the Population Division of the Secretariat on the crucial underpinnings of population estimates and projections; basic population trends and issues, including fertility, mortality, migration and patterns of rural and urban population change; the evolution of population policies; and understanding of the links between population and development (Commission resolution 1997/3; see E/1997/25, chap. I.C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the Commission reaffirmed the importance of the work of the Division in providing the United Nations system and the international community with comprehensive and scientifically sound inputs for the analysis of progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on population and development contained in the outcomes of major United Nations summits and conferences, especially the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for its further implementation and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (Commission resolution 2004/1; see E/2004/25, chap. I.B). At the same session, the Commission further emphasized that the Division should continue its basic work on population estimates and projections; patterns of rural and urban population change; the analysis of international migration; the implications of the changing age structure of the population for development; the increasing diversity of fertility and mortality levels and trends; the interrelations among population, resources, the environment and development; and the evolution of population policies, applying a gender perspective in this regard (Commission resolution 2004/1).

At its forty-ninth session, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on population and development, including on the interactions between population dynamics, inequalities and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, to pursue further improvements in the accessibility and timeliness of disaggregated population data for use by Member States, the United Nations system, civil society and academia, and, in collaboration with the United Nations system and relevant organizations outside the United Nations, civil society and academia, to continue to assess and report on progress towards the full implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation, and the 2030 Agenda (Commission resolution 2016/1; see E/2016/25, chap. I.C).

In resolution 2016/25, the Council reaffirmed the complementary roles of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund, within their existing mandates, in supporting the efficient work of the Commission.

The Commission has before it the report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2017. Members of the Commission are invited to review the report and provide comments thereon.

The documentation for this item does not include the proposed strategic framework of the Population Division for the biennium 2020–2021. The strategic framework is subject to the new annual programme budget approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/266, including a new results framework, a draft of which was proposed in annex III to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations: improving and streamlining the programme planning and budgeting process" (A/72/492/Add.1). It is anticipated that the format of the new strategic framework will be finalized in 2018.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends (E/CN.9/2018/5)

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2017: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.9/2018/6)

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission has before it the draft provisional agenda for its fifty-second session, together with an indication of the documents to be submitted under each item and the legislative authority for their preparation, in order to enable the Commission to consider those documents from the point of view of their contribution to the work of the Commission and their urgency and relevance in the light of the current situation.

The Commission is invited to consider Council resolutions 1979/41, 1981/83, 1982/50 and 1983/163, on the control and limitation of documentation, on exercising restraint in making requests of the Secretary-General for new documentation, on integrating and consolidating documents to rationalize documentation and avoid duplication, and on streamlining agendas and programmes of work.

On the basis of the recommendation made by the Commission at its forty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2016/25, decided to include, under the item on the general debate, two sub-items, one focusing on actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action at the global, regional and national levels and one focusing on the special theme of the Commission. The proposed provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission reflects this change.

The Commission decided at its fiftieth session in 2017 that the theme of its fifty-second session, in 2019, would be "Review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (Commission decision 2017/101; see E/2017/25, chap. I.B).

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission (E/CN.9/2018/L.2)

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session

In accordance with rule 37 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission shall submit a report to the Council on the work of each session.

Annex

Membership of the Commission on Population and Development at its fifty-first session (2018)

(47 members; four-year term)

	Term expires at close of session in the year
Argentina	2018
Belarus	2019
Belgium	2021
Benin	2018
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2019
Brazil	2021
Burundi	2019
Cameroon	2021
Canada	2020
Chile	2020
China	2018
Cuba	2021
Denmark	2021
Dominican Republic	2018
Finland	2020
France	2021
Germany	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Israel	2019
Jamaica	2019
Japan	2021
Liberia	2018
Madagascar	2021
Malaysia	2018
Mali	2021
Mexico	2021
Mongolia	2018
Morocco	2020
Pakistan	2018
Peru	2018
Philippines	2019

	Term expires at close of session in the year
Qatar	2020
Republic of Moldova	2020
Romania	2021
Russian Federation	2018
Serbia	2018
Sierra Leone	2019
South Africa	2018
Sudan	2020
Turkmenistan	2020
Uganda	2020
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2018
United States of America	2018
Zambia	2018

Note: At the 18th meeting of its 2017 session, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2022: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Haiti, Mauritania, Russian Federation, United States of America and Vanuatu. The Council postponed the election of two members from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2022. The Council elected Canada to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-third session, in 2020. The Council also elected Denmark to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fourth session, in 2021. The Council further postponed the election of two members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2021 (see decision 2017/201 B).

At its 7th meeting on 5 December 2017, the Economic and Social Council elected Germany and the Netherlands to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission, both for a term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session of the Commission in 2018 and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session in 2022. The Council further postponed the election of two members from African States and one member from Asia-Pacific States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session in 2018 and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session, in 2022, and two members from the Asia-Pacific States and one member from the Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fourth session in 2021.

United Nations E/CN.9/2018/2

Economic and Social Council

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26 January 2018

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Commission on Population and Development
Fifty-first session
9–13 April 2018
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
General debate

Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In its decision 2017/101 (see E/2017/25), the Commission on Population and Development decided that the theme for its fifty-first session, in 2018, would be "Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration". The present report has been prepared to inform the Commission's deliberations on the theme, as part of the Commission's ongoing follow-up and review of relevant sections of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994. In the present report, the latest trends in urbanization and internal migration, human mobility and international migration are analysed primarily on the basis of estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat. The factors driving the growth of cities and the relationship between migration and economic development are also assessed. Following an overview of current policies in these various domains, critical gaps in data and evidence to inform policymaking are described. The report concludes with a set of recommendations.

* E/CN.9/2018/1.

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I. Introduction

1. Cities are centres of social, economic and political activity that concentrate an increasing share of the world's population and attract internal and international migrants alike. The movement of people from rural to urban areas, between urban settlements of various sizes and from one country to another will continue to affect the distribution of the population within and across national boundaries.

2. The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in 1994, recognized that urbanization and internal migration, while integrally related to development, could have negative consequences if there were unbridled urban growth or an excessive concentration of population in large cities. The New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), set out a new road map to make urbanization an engine of sustained and inclusive economic growth, social and cultural development and environmental protection.

3. Since the adoption of the Programme of Action, which contains one of the most comprehensive negotiated texts on international migration to date, the issue of international migration and its relation to development has become increasingly prominent. The High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in September 2006, was the first high-level meeting of the General Assembly exclusively dedicated to the topic. The declaration adopted at the second High-level Dialogue, held in 2013 (see General Assembly resolution 68/4), recognized human mobility as a key factor for sustainable development and paved the way for including migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see Assembly resolution 70/1).[1]

4. The Sustainable Development Goals include several migration-related targets, including one for the facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, while the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, adopted at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in 2015, includes practical recommendations to strengthen the contribution of migration and remittances to development (see General Assembly resolution 69/313). In 2016, the Assembly decided to develop two global compacts, one on refugees and one for safe, orderly and regular migration, both to be adopted in 2018 (see Assembly resolution 71/1).

5. Both urbanization and international migration are inextricably linked with the process of development. While undergoing economic transformation and demographic transition, most countries experience a large shift of population from rural areas to cities, as well as migration between urban areas.

6. Urbanization promotes development through economies of agglomeration and specialization, efficient service delivery and greater productivity of labour. In a similar vein, cross-border migration can act as a driver of economic development in countries of origin and destination. However, the realization of the beneficial effects of urbanization and international migration and the mitigation of their negative consequences require proper regulation and smart policy interventions.[2]

[1] The third High-level Dialogue will be held during the first half of 2019.

[2] Michael Clemens, "Migration is a form of development: the need for innovation to regulate migration for mutual benefit", Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, technical paper No. 2017/8 (New York, United Nations, 2017).

II. Trends in urbanization and internal migration

7. The process of urbanization, or "urban transition", refers to a shift in a population from one that is dispersed across small rural settlements, in which agriculture is the dominant economic activity, towards one that is concentrated in larger and denser urban settlements characterized, in recent centuries, by a dominance of industrial and service activities. There is no single global definition of what constitutes an urban settlement. Rather, the definition of "urban", as employed by national statistical offices, varies across countries and, in some cases, has changed over time within countries. The criteria for classifying an area as urban may be based on one or a combination of characteristics, such as a minimum population threshold, population density, proportion of workforce employed in non-agricultural sectors and availability of infrastructure or of education, health and other services. The data presented in the present report are mostly based on national urban definitions, usually obtained from censuses. In some cases, adjustments have been made to ensure a consistent definition of urban settlements within a country over time (see box 1).

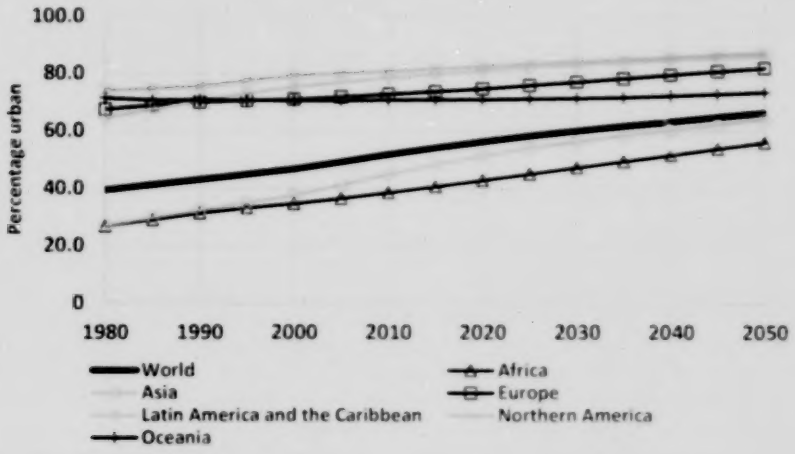
Box 1
Defining cities

Population data are often reported for geographical areas delimited by administrative boundaries that do not coincide with the urbanized territory following other standards. Therefore, the "city proper", defined by administrative boundaries, may not include suburban areas where a substantial portion of the population working or studying in the city resides. Furthermore, in some cases, although governed by different local authorities, two or more adjacent cities may form a single urbanized area. Two supplementary concepts have been used to improve the comparability of measurements of city populations across countries and over time. "Urban agglomeration" refers to the population contained within the contours of a contiguous territory inhabited at urban levels of residential density. "Metropolitan region" comprises an urban agglomeration and surrounding areas at a lower settlement density with strong economic and social linkages to the city.

Levels of and trends in urbanization

8. A growing proportion of humanity is concentrated in urban settlements. The share of the world's population living in urban areas is expected to increase from 55 per cent in 2018 to 60 per cent in 2030 (see figure I). In 2018, Northern America was the most urbanized region of the world, with 82 per cent of its population concentrated in urban settlements, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (81 per cent) and Europe (74 per cent). While Africa and Asia currently have the lowest levels of urbanization, with 42 per cent and 50 per cent of their respective populations living in urban areas, the current pace of urbanization in those regions is faster than in other regions. By 2030, urban settlements are projected to host 47 per cent of the population in Africa, 56 per cent in Asia, 71 per cent in Oceania, 77 per cent in Europe and more than 80 per cent in the Americas. Between now and 2050, the urban population of Africa is likely to triple and that of Asia to increase by 61 per cent, so that by 2050 most of the world's urban population will be concentrated in Asia (52 per cent) and Africa (21 per cent).

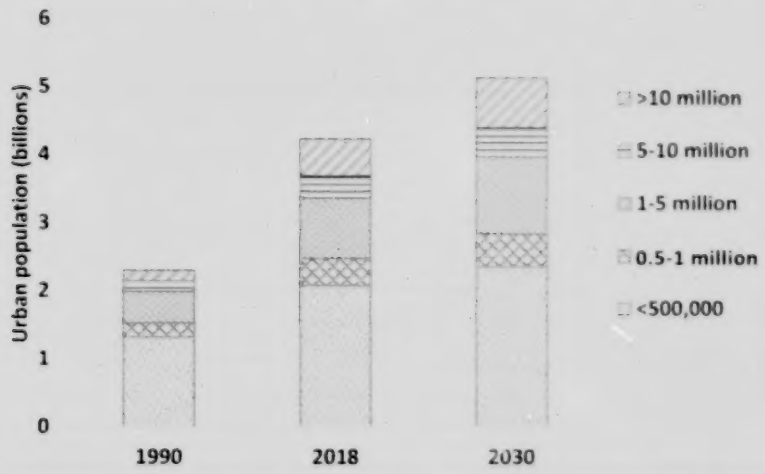
Figure I
Proportion of total population residing in urban areas for the world and geographic regions, 1980–2050



Source: United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: the 2014 Revision* (New York, 2014).

9. The global growth in the urban population has coincided with an increase in the number of cities and, in many cases, their size. In 1990, 10 urban agglomerations were characterized as "megacities", with each hosting more than 10 million inhabitants. Together, they accounted for 7 per cent of the global urban population. In 2018, 33 megacities host 13 per cent of the global urban population. By 2030, the number of cities with at least 10 million inhabitants is projected to increase to 41, with 14 per cent of urban dwellers worldwide residing in megacities (see figure II).

Figure II
Urban population by category of city size in 1990, 2018 and 2030



Source: United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: the 2014 Revision* (New York, 2014).

10. Urban population growth has been propelled by the growth of cities of all sizes. The number of "large cities", with between 5 and 10 million inhabitants, more than doubled between 1990 and 2018, from 21 to 49, and projections indicate that there will be 63 cities in this range in 2030. The number of "medium-sized cities", with between 1 and 5 million inhabitants, and of smaller cities, with fewer than 1 million inhabitants, has increased significantly as well. Nevertheless, the share of the world's urban dwellers residing in cities with fewer than 1 million inhabitants is expected to decline from 58 per cent in 2018 to 55 per cent in 2030, balanced by an increasing share who will reside in larger cities.

Levels of and trends in internal migration

11. Statistical data on internal migration are obtained from censuses and surveys, which provide data on the place of residence of individuals at a point in time, and from administrative systems that record changes of residence over a given time interval. While population censuses yield useful information about internal migration, they generally do not record returns and onward moves within an observation period and therefore tend to underestimate the total number of migratory events. Absent a single global standard definition of internal migration, internationally comparable indicators require a consistent time dimension for change of residence (after one year, five years or since birth) and spatial dimension (movements across state, provincial, district or municipal borders).[3]

12. Recent cross-national studies[4] show large variations in levels of internal migration across countries and both within and between geographic regions. Measured over a period of one year or five years, high levels of internal migration are generally found in high-income countries in Oceania (Australia and New Zealand), Northern America, Northern and Western Europe and Eastern Asia (Japan and the Republic of Korea). Internal migration has been generally low in Eastern Europe and in South-Central, South-Eastern and Western Asia. Substantial variation exists among countries in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Over time, levels of internal migration have been stable or declining since the 1990s, with China being a notable exception.

13. The impact of internal migration on the spatial distribution of populations is greatest in countries with intermediate levels of internal migration,[5] which, in the process of urbanization and development, experience large regional economic differentials that spur migration. For high-income countries, which are generally well advanced in this process, most internal movements are between urban areas.[6]

[3] Martin Bell and others, "Global trends in internal migration", in *Internal Migration in the Developed World: Are We Becoming Less Mobile?* Tony Champion, Thomas Cooke and Ian Shuttleworth, eds. (Routledge, New York, 2018).

[4] Martin Bell and others, "Internal migration data around the world: assessing contemporary practice", *Population, Space and Place*, vol. 21, No. 1 (January 2015), pp. 1–17; and Martin Bell and others, "Global trends in internal migration".

[5] Philip Rees and others, "The impact of internal migration on population redistribution: an international comparison", *Population, Space and Place*, vol. 23, No. 6 (August 2017).

[6] Hermanus Geyer, "Expanding the theoretical foundations of differential urbanization", *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, vol. 87, No. 1 (February 1996), pp. 44–59; and Ronald Skeldon, "Migration transitions revisited: their continued relevance for the development of migration theory", *Population, Space and Place*, vol. 18, No. 2 (March/April 2012), pp. 154–166.

Role of internal migration in urban growth

14. Urban population growth can result from an excess of births over deaths among the urban population, from rural-to-urban migration and from the reclassification of rural localities as urban. During the 1980s and 1990s, the excess of births over deaths among urban residents accounted for 62 per cent of the urban growth that took place in developing countries as a whole, with rural-to-urban migration and reclassification accounting for the remaining 38 per cent.[7] In some countries, however, rural-to-urban migration and reclassification together accounted for more than half of the urban growth, such as in China and Thailand (80 per cent), Rwanda (79 per cent), Indonesia (68 per cent) and Namibia (59 per cent). Between 2000 and 2010, 57 per cent to 65 per cent of China's urban population growth could be attributed to rural-to-urban migration.[8]

15. In Latin America and the Caribbean, a highly urbanized region, rural-to-urban migration has played a small role in city growth in recent years and has been the main driver of rural depopulation. In this region, urban-to-urban migration, in particular from small to large cities, has contributed to a concentration of the urban population in a relatively small number of populous urban areas.[9]

Cities and international migration

16. A large number and proportion of international migrants arrive and settle in the cities of destination countries. Many immigrants settle in large metropolitan areas or "global cities", which serve as "immigrant gateways"; others settle in non-gateway cities, college towns, small towns and rural areas, especially in Northern America and Europe. By one recent estimate, nearly one in five of the world's foreign-born population lived in major global cities; for 18 of these global cities, at least 20 per cent of the inhabitants were international migrants.[10]

17. In metropolitan areas around the world, the share of foreign-born persons in the total population exceeds the global average of 3.4 per cent by a large margin. In a recent study,[11] it was reported that 22 metropolitan areas each hosted 1 million or more foreign-born residents in 2015. In total, these metropolitan areas hosted an estimated 44 million international migrants, representing 18 per cent of the global total. An additional 180 cities hosted between a few thousand and 1 million foreign-born residents, comprising around a third (34 per cent) of the global foreign-born population in 2015.

18. An analysis of 23 city regions revealed that international migration can be as important to city growth as or a greater contributor to city growth than the excess of

[7] Guy Stecklov, "The components of urban growth in developing countries", paper prepared for the United Nations, 2008.

[8] See Yu Zhu, "The urban transition and beyond: facing new challenges of the mobility and settlement transitions in Asia", paper prepared for United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration, New York, 7–8 September 2017.

[9] Jorge Rodriguez, "Drivers of global trends in migration and urbanization: migration and cities in Latin America and the Caribbean", paper prepared for Expert Group Meeting, New York, September 2017.

[10] Ayşe Çağlar, "Urban migration trends, challenges and opportunities in Europe" (December 2014), background paper prepared for International Organization for Migration (IOM), *World Migration Report 2015: Migrants and cities — new partnerships to manage mobility* (Geneva, 2015).

[11] Marie Price, "Revisiting global immigrant gateways: hyper-diverse, established and emerging turnstiles of human settlement", paper prepared for Expert Group Meeting, New York, September 2017.

births over deaths (natural increase) or internal migration in particular settings.[12] Brasilia, Macao, China, Mexico City, Minsk, Jakarta, Singapore, Washington, D.C., and Zurich, Switzerland, are among the cities where international migration made sizeable contributions to population growth in the period from 1990 to 2010.

19. International migrants make important contributions to work, entrepreneurship and cultural diversity in host communities. However, migration also poses challenges for cities, especially if accompanied by high levels of spatial segregation and a lack of integration. While the integration of foreigners generally increases over time, some migrants continue to live in segregated communities many years after their arrival in destination countries.[13]

Other forms of mobility

20. Other forms of internal and international mobility that shape present-day cities include return and circular migration, commuting and tourism. Many migrants return to their places of origin after years of residence abroad. Some of them do so at a relatively young adult age after just a few years in the host country,[14] while others return at a later stage of the life cycle, including after retirement from the workforce. In some cases, returning migrants are motivated by a desire to live closer to family members who can care for them in old age or to seek affordable institutional care. Some studies suggest that migrants from some Central and Eastern European countries who had returned to their country of origin within 10 years of emigrating represented between 6 and 8 per cent of the adult population of those countries. Also, it has been estimated that nearly a third of migrants to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Denmark had returned to their country of origin within five years of arrival.[15]

21. An important part of the movements to cities can be characterized as circular, that is, repeated movements of migrants between home regions and urban areas. This form of human mobility has increased in part because of cheaper transportation and the availability of modern telecommunications. Circular migration occurs both within and across countries. In China, for example, a large share of migrant workers may be considered circular migrants. Households with circular migrants may diversify their economic activity across rural and urban areas, obtaining earnings in high-wage urban areas while making expenditures in lower-cost rural areas. Circular migration may also reduce the strain on urban areas to provide services and infrastructure to non-permanent migrants. Potential disadvantages related to circular migration include the separation of families and the informality or precariousness of work available to migrants.[16]

22. Daily commuting is another form of mobility with implications for the planning and sustainability of cities and their environment. Many people living in suburban or

[12] Mathias Lerch, "International migration and city growth", paper prepared for the United Nations, 2017.

[13] Richard Alba, "Immigrant residential contexts in North America and Western Europe: how segregated? How unequal?"; and Michael White, "Migrant integration in cities: considerations for policy", papers prepared for Expert Group Meeting, New York, September 2017.

[14] Melanie Jolivet, Theodora Xenogiani and Jean-Christophe Dumont, "Measuring return migration: some preliminary findings in times of crisis", paper prepared for Economic Commission for Europe, Conference of European Statisticians, Geneva, October 2012.

[15] Agniezka Fihel, paper prepared for the United Nations, 2017.

[16] Graeme Hugo, "Urban migration trends, challenges, responses and policy in the Asia-Pacific" (December 2014), background paper prepared for IOM, *World Migration Report 2015*. Available from www.iom.int/sites/default/files/WMR-2015-Background-Paper-GHugo.pdf.

rural areas adjacent to urban areas work in the city, despite traffic congestion and long commuting times, which are traded off for the benefits of suburban living. The decisions of individuals and households have aggregate consequences for urban sprawl, congestion and air pollution, among other things. More dispersed patterns of urbanization require the adaptation of the governing structures and institutions and better planning for sustainability.[17]

23. International tourism arrivals have increased rapidly in recent years, reaching a total of 1.2 billion in 2015. Tourism entails large-scale, short-term human mobility, often towards metropolitan areas. Tourism has significant economic impacts, generating 1 in 11 jobs worldwide and accounting for 7 per cent of exports globally.[18] The tourism industry attracts large numbers of migrant workers in hospitality and related services. By spurring property prices, large-scale tourism can propel migratory movements, including circular migration.[19]

III. Trends in international migration

24. The number of international migrants at a given point in time, also known as the "international migrant stock", is generally measured as the number of persons born abroad ("foreign-born"). Population censuses and population registers constitute the main source of information for the number and characteristics of international migrants (see box 2).

Box 2
Who is an international migrant?

An international migrant is a person who changes his or her country of usual residence. "Long-term" international migrants are those who establish residence in a different country for a period of at least a year, while "short-term" migrants move to a country other than their country of usual residence for a period of at least three months, but less than a year. Categories of legal admission include education or training, employment, family reunification or formation, right to free establishment or movement, long-term or permanent settlement, humanitarian reasons and regularization of legal status.

Source: *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14).

[17] United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), *World Cities Report 2016: Urbanization and Development — Emerging Futures* (Nairobi, 2016). Available from https://unhabitat.org/books/world-cities-report/.

[18] World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), "UNWTO tourism highlights, 2016 edition" (Madrid, 2016). Available from http://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284418145; and UNWTO, "International tourist arrivals up 4% reach a record 1.2 billion in 2015", 18 January 2016. Available from http://media.unwto.org/press-release/2016-01-18/international-tourist-arrivals-4-reach-record-12-billion-2015.

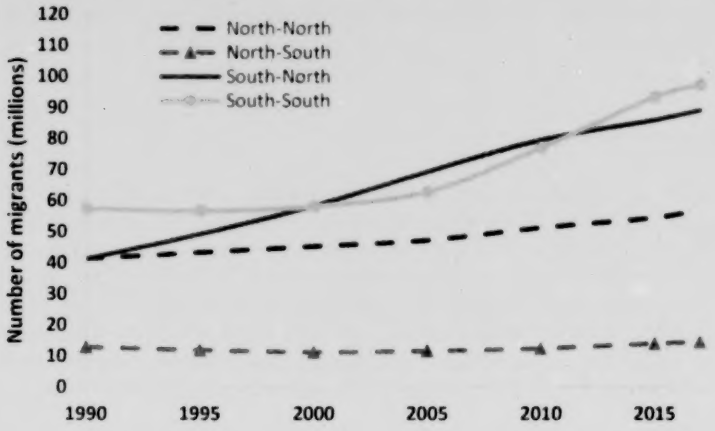
[19] Ronald Skeldon, "International migration, internal migration, mobility and urbanization: towards more integrated approaches", paper prepared for Expert Group Meeting, New York, September 2017.

Trends in the stock of international migrants

25. Since 1990, the global number of international migrants has increased by an estimated 105 million persons, or 69 per cent, reaching 258 million in 2017.[20] In 2017, international migrants comprised around 3.4 per cent of the world's population, compared with 2.9 per cent in 1990. In the more developed regions, also referred to as the "North", around 12 per cent of inhabitants are international migrants, compared with 2 per cent in the less developed regions (the "South").

26. In 2017, some 38 per cent of the world's international migrants were born in the South and residing in another country in the South ("South-South migrants") (see figure III). The second largest category of international migrants (35 per cent) are those who were born in the South but reside in the North ("South-North migrants"). Another 21 per cent of all international migrants were born in the North and reside in the North ("North-North migrants"), while 6 per cent were born in the North but reside in the South ("North-South migrants").

Figure III
Origin and destination of international migrants by development group, 1990–2017



Source: "Trends in international migrant stock: the 2017 revision", United Nations database, December 2017.

27. In 2017, 48 per cent of all international migrants were women. The percentage of female migrants varied by region, from 44 per cent in the South to 52 per cent in the North. The relatively high share of female migrants in Europe and Northern America (52 per cent) is mainly the result of "ageing-in-place" of migrants who had arrived decades earlier, combined with the fact that women tend to live longer than men. The low share of women among migrants in the South is primarily the result of the rapid expansion of migratory movements to Western Asia, many of which concern men.

28. Both in the North and the South, around 70 per cent of all international migrants are between 20 and 59 years of age. In the North, migrants aged 60 years or over ("older migrants") outnumber those under the age of 20 ("young migrants"), while

[20] The analysis in the present section is based on "Trends in international migrant stock: the 2017 revision", United Nations database, December 2017.

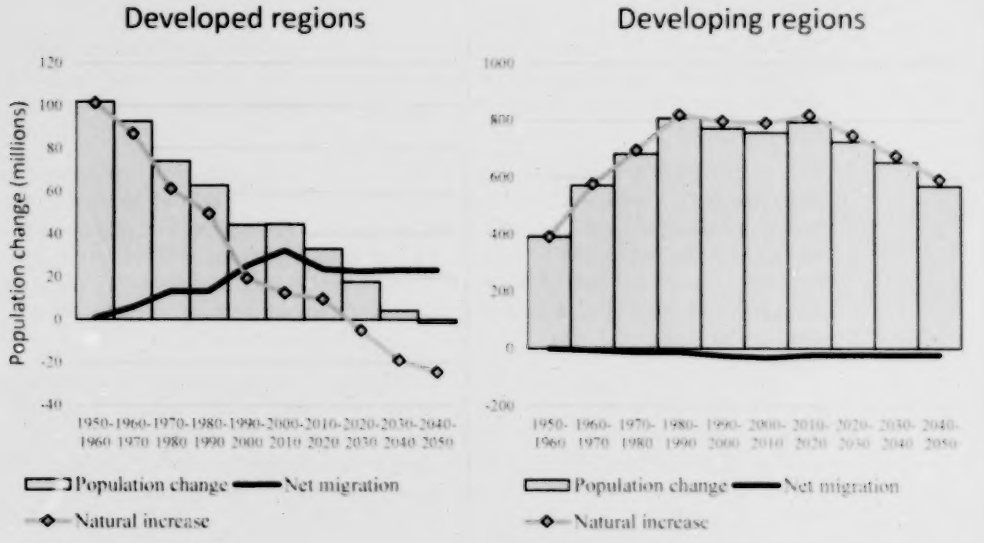
younger migrants outnumber older migrants in the South. In the South, 21 per cent of all international migrants are young, more than double the share of older migrants (10 per cent). In contrast, the proportion of older migrants in the North (21 per cent) is more than double the share of young migrants (9 per cent).

Role of international migration in population growth and ageing

29. Since the 1990s, migration has been the primary source of population growth in the developed regions (see figure IV). Net migration is projected to be the only driver of population growth after 2020. By 2050, the projected population of the developed regions will start to decline, as the net inflow of migrants will no longer be sufficient to compensate for the excess of deaths over births. By contrast, the impact of migration on population growth in the developing regions is expected to remain minimal. Indeed, for the next several decades, high levels of fertility in the developing regions will continue to dwarf the role of net migration, which is negative but relatively small.

Figure IV

Contributions of the excess of births over deaths (natural increase) and the balance of immigration over emigration (net migration) to population change by development group, from 1950–1960 to 2040–2050



30. Net immigration has played a relatively modest role in forestalling population decline in most developed countries so far. Because most international migrants are of working age at the time they move, however, continued migration can contribute to slowing population ageing and postponing population decline in host countries. International migration originating in countries with a large excess of births over deaths and concomitant youthful populations has produced some ageing in the places of origin.[21] Furthermore, continued emigration from developing countries that are

[21] Agnieszka Fihel, paper prepared for the United Nations, 2017.

experiencing an increase in the size and share of their working-age population can help to ease the demographic pressure on labour markets and contribute to economic growth through remittances, diaspora investments and return.

31. The effect of migration on the size and structure of the population can be measured by comparing the results of the "medium variant" of the United Nations population projections, which assumes a continuation of recent levels of net migration in future years, with the "zero net migration" scenario, which implies equal numbers of immigrants and emigrants, starting in 2015–2020. With zero net migration, the populations of Northern America and Oceania would be 13 per cent smaller in 2050 than if current migration trends continued. In Europe, this difference would amount to 6 per cent.

32. Continued net migration would also mitigate the changes in the population age structure: under the zero net migration scenario, the median age in the developed regions would be 1.7 years higher in 2050 than under the medium variant. Also, in the absence of international migration, the population aged 20 to 64 would fall considerably in Northern America (by 16 per cent), Oceania (by 15 per cent) and Europe (by 8 per cent), while the projected old-age dependency ratio in Europe, Northern America and Oceania would increase by 4 to 6 persons aged 65 or over for every 100 persons aged 20 to 64 years by 2050.[22]

Irregular migration

33. Owing to its very nature, the scope of irregular migration is difficult to ascertain. While irregular migration takes place in all regions of the world, systematic efforts to estimate levels of irregular migration are mostly limited to Europe and Northern America.

34. In the United States of America, the number of unauthorized immigrants was estimated at 11.1 million in 2014, representing around 25 per cent of the total foreign-born population. In the European Union, the irregular foreign resident population was estimated to be between 1.9 million and 3.8 million persons in 2008, representing between 7 and 13 per cent of the total foreign population.[23] A more recent study cites estimates varying from 2.8 million to 6 million persons without a regular residence status in 2014.[24]

35. Human trafficking, a form of exploitation that can include sexual exploitation, forced labour or forced marriage, is often associated with irregular migration.[25] Between 2012 and 2014, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime detected around 63,300 victims of human trafficking in 106 different countries and territories. Some 70 per cent of the detected victims were female.[26] The increase in the share of men among detected victims, from 13 per cent in 2004 to 21 per cent in 2014, reflects

[22] *International Migration Report 2017: Highlights* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.18.XIII.4).

[23] European Commission, "Clandestino Project: final report", 2009. Available from http://cordis.europa.eu/publication/rcn/12080_en.html.

[24] Varun Aggarwal, Federica La China and Lucia Vaculova, "Irregular migration, refugees and informal labour markets in the EU: the rise of European sweatshops?", paper prepared for European Institute for Asian Studies. Available from www.eias.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Irregular_Migration_Website-1.pdf.

[25] Data on smuggling of migrants is too incomplete for a global analysis.

[26] *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.IV.6).

in part a growing awareness among policymakers and criminal justice practitioners of the diversity in the forms of exploitation that trafficking entails.

Forced displacement

36. Forcibly displaced persons comprise refugees, asylum seekers, persons in refugee-like situations and internally displaced persons. The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees defines a refugee as someone with a well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons related to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, who resides outside their country of nationality and who is unable to return to it. In Africa, persons fleeing armed conflict and violence are also considered refugees (see box 3). Persons in a refugee-like situation may receive protection from forced return through complementary, humanitarian or other forms of temporary protection. Asylum seekers are individuals whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined. Internally displaced persons are persons who have been forced to leave their habitual residence owing to armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-caused disasters but who have not crossed an international border.

Box 3
Who is a refugee?

Refugees refer to persons protected under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 and those falling under the provisions of the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. Refugees are also considered persons who fall under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as well as Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

37. At the end of 2016, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers in the world reached 26 million, or nearly 10 per cent of all international migrants. Although a large number of refugees live in camps in rural areas, around 60 per cent of all refugees registered with UNHCR reside in urban areas.[27]

38. Protracted crises and armed conflict have led to a sharp increase in the global refugee population. In 2016, over half of the entire refugee population originated from three countries: Afghanistan, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. With more than half of its population displaced internally or abroad, the Syrian Arab Republic continues to be the country with the largest forcibly displaced population worldwide, approximating 12 million people by the end of 2016. In 2017, violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, compelled over 620,000 Rohingya refugees to leave Myanmar for Bangladesh in the three months following the onset of the crisis.[28]

39. Most forcibly displaced persons in the world are displaced within their own country. By the end of 2016, an estimated 40.3 million people were internally

[27] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), "Global trends: forced displacement in 2016", 19 June 2017.

[28] UNHCR, "Rohingya emergency". Available from http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/rohingya-emergency.html.

displaced as a result of conflict and violence. This figure has nearly doubled since 2000.[29]

Environmental factors and climate change

40. Migration in response to environmental factors or climate change ranges from gradual movements in response to slow-onset environmental change to mass displacement owing to sudden-onset disasters. Although reliable figures are lacking, it is believed that most environment- and climate-related migration takes place over relatively short distances and only rarely involves cross-border movements.[30] While many victims of disasters are able to return to their homes in a relatively short period of time, in some cases they live in protracted situations or require permanent relocation.

41. While environmental factors can be important drivers of migration and displacement, they are difficult to separate from other migration motives, including political, economic and humanitarian factors. Since hazards relating to climate change and environmental degradation are likely to increase in frequency and intensity, disaster-induced displacement could well become more widespread in the future.

IV. International migration and development: a two-way street

42. Migration and development can be considered two sides of the same coin. Economic research suggests that development leads to migration and, by the same token, migration contributes to development.[31]

43. Historically, economic development has usually been accompanied by higher emigration rates.[32] As countries develop, rates of emigration tend to rise before they fall. Emigration rates in middle-income countries have been found to triple those of low-income countries. Furthermore, in developing countries at the early or intermediate stages of the demographic transition, emigration is spurred by the large cohorts of relatively well-educated young people entering the labour market.

44. Migration can also propel economic development through increased labour productivity. Research suggests that migration sharply raises the rewards to labour for the less skilled and to education for the more skilled, lifting millions of migrants and their families out of poverty.

45. Concerns remain widespread that skilled migration inflicts net economic harm on countries of origin of international migrants through the loss of human capital. While large-scale outflows of skilled workers do represent a loss to origin countries and can affect service delivery in those countries, such as in the case of nurses and teachers, there is little evidence that policy responses intended to restrict the emigration of skilled workers, such as emigration restrictions or taxes, have increased

[29] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, "Global report on internal displacement", May 2017. Available from http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2017/.

[30] United Kingdom, Government Office for Science, *Migration and Global Environmental Change: Future Challenges and Opportunities*, final project report (London, 2011).

[31] The present section is largely based on Michael Clemens, "Migration is a form of development".

[32] Hein de Haas, "Turning the tide? Why development will not stop migration", *Development and Change*, vol. 38, No. 5 (September 2007), pp. 819–841.

the number of skilled workers, improved service delivery or promoted development outcomes in developing countries.

46. With regard to the potential impact of international migration on inequality in countries of destination, research suggests that even high levels of immigration have had limited effects on wages and employment of the native-born population. However, sudden inflows of low-skilled migrants have been found to displace low-skilled native workers in the short term and in countries with rigid labour markets.

47. Despite its obvious benefits for development, migration is not necessarily beneficial to all groups of people. Development is often an uneven process, producing some degree of upheaval and discomfort. Disadvantaged people who are bearing the brunt of these changes should be properly supported.

48. In sum, economic research suggests that global migration is a powerful driver of economic development, but that the benefits do not accrue evenly for individuals or across countries. Maximizing and sharing the benefits of international migration requires proper regulation and policies to prevent and address the problems of informality of labour markets, upholding labour standards, avoiding the strain of social services and addressing concerns about national security. With appropriate measures in place, however, safe, orderly and regular migration can indeed support global prosperity.

V. Policies on sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration[33]

49. The Programme of Action lists several actions to be undertaken regarding urbanization, as well as internal and international migration. The 2030 Agenda has given further prominence to the role of urbanization and international migration in sustainable development. The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants provides important guidance to Member States in addressing the challenges of large movements of refugees and migrants.

Spatial distribution

50. Key challenges for sustainable development related to the spatial distribution of the population include rapid urbanization, urban sprawl, concentration of population in large urban centres, rural exodus and depopulation and internal displacement. Poverty, limited access to education and on- and off-farm employment opportunities in rural areas are among the major factors for people to move to urban areas.

51. By 2015, four out of five Governments in the world had implemented policies or strategies to manage the spatial distribution of the population, while 72 per cent of Governments had policies to reduce migration from rural to urban areas.[34] Around 75 per cent of Governments promoted rural development strategies with a view to decreasing migration pressures. Thirty-nine per cent of Governments had adopted policies to decentralize populations from large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas, while 21 per cent were seeking to relocate populations out of environmentally fragile areas.

[33] Unless otherwise noted, the source of the data in the present section is the United Nations World Population Policies Database (2016).

[34] United Nations, "Policies on spatial distribution and urbanization: data booklet", 2016.

Sustainable urbanization

52. Well-managed urbanization has the potential to improve people's access to education, health care and housing, to increase their productivity and to expand opportunity. However, rapid, unbridled urbanization represents challenges to sustainable urban planning, including for the management of slums and the provision of basic services. To reap the benefits of economies of agglomeration while minimizing the environmental and other adverse impacts of urban growth, Governments need to adopt strategies to plan for future urban growth.

53. In 2015, 72 per cent of Governments in the world had adopted policy measures to increase energy efficiency in transport and buildings, but only 28 per cent had stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres. Improved solid waste management systems was the most common measure, adopted by 88 per cent of Governments in more developed regions and 86 per cent in less developed regions in the past five years. Three quarters of Governments had adopted measures to secure access to water and sanitation, while 81 per cent promoted secure land tenure and adequate housing for the urban poor. However, concrete measures to improve living conditions of the urban poor were found to be lacking in developing countries with elevated proportions of slum dwellers and a faster pace of urbanization, especially in Africa.[15]

54. Urbanization policies need to take into consideration the close link between migration and urbanization. Policies aimed at integrating foreign residents should consider that most migrants tend to settle in gateway cities and metropolitan areas. Increasingly, city authorities recognize the role played by immigrants in their communities and seek to integrate foreign residents in their policies and programmes.[16]

The role of cities in migration governance

55. While national authorities are responsible for governing the entry, stay and work of foreign nationals, in practice, city governments have varying degrees of autonomy in settling and integrating migrants.

56. Given that the drivers and impacts of migration are most strongly felt at the local level, be it in terms of the labour market, demographic composition or service delivery, city and local governments have important roles to play in migration governance. Several recent initiatives, including those implemented by the Joint Migration and Development Initiative, seek to strengthen the local dimension of migration and development programmes.[17] At the fourth Mayoral Forum on Mobility, Migration and Development, held in Berlin on 26 and 27 June 2017, more than 150 mayors from around the world, together with representatives from local, national and regional governments, international organizations, philanthropic foundations and civil society, discussed the crucial role that cities play in governing human mobility.[18]

[15] Ibid.

[16] Summary report of the New York City global mayors summit on migration and refugee policy and practice, New York, 18 and 19 September 2017, in Concordia, "Annual summit report", pp. 92–101. Available from https://uploads.concordia.net/2017/10/16163130/2017ConcordiaAnnualSummitReport.pdf.

[17] See www.migration4development.org/en/content/about-jmdi.

[18] See www.unitar.org/mayoral-forum-mobility-migration-and-development-berlin.

Immigration policies

57. In 2015, 75 per cent of all Governments at the global level had policies to maintain their current level of immigration or did not have policies to influence it. Thirteen per cent of Governments had policies to lower the level of immigration and 12 per cent had policies to raise it. Since the mid-1990s, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower immigration had declined, while the percentage with policies to raise immigration levels had increased. Governments in more developed regions were more likely to have policies to raise immigration than to lower it, while the opposite was true in the less developed regions.

58. Governments have demonstrated a growing interest in attracting skilled workers from abroad. In 2015, 44 per cent of countries with available data had adopted policies to raise immigration for highly skilled workers, 4 per cent aimed to lower it, and the remaining 52 per cent had policies aimed at maintaining current levels or had no policies in that regard. The percentage of Governments that had policies to raise immigration of highly skilled workers doubled from 22 per cent in 2005 to 44 per cent in 2015.

59. The dominant rationale behind national immigration policies are labour market considerations. In 2015, 68 per cent of Governments identified meeting labour market demands as the main underlying reason for their immigration policy. A large share of Governments (46 per cent) viewed their immigration policy as a tool to safeguard employment opportunities for their citizens, while 13 per cent of Governments pursued their immigration policy to counter population decline and 15 per cent to address population ageing.

Emigration policies

60. Emigration generates both opportunities and challenges for sending countries, especially in developing regions. In 2015, most Governments either had no explicit policy on emigration (36 per cent) or sought to maintain current levels (23 per cent). Only 9 per cent of Governments sought to raise the level of emigration of their citizens, while 32 per cent had policies to reduce it.

Government responses to irregular migration

61. Migrants in an irregular situation are particularly vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation and abuse, and to be drawn into human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Both the 2030 Agenda and the New York Declaration contain commitments aimed at combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Increasingly, Governments have addressed irregular migration by reforming their immigration laws, promoting the return of irregular migrants and implementing regularization programmes.

62. In 2015, of the 177 countries with information on policy measures to address irregular immigration, 137 had penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation, 175 used fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation and 60 facilitated the regularization of their legal status through defined schemes or specific conditions.

63. While the number of countries with legislation criminalizing trafficking in persons increased from 33 in 2003 to 158 in 2016, progress in implementing these laws remains uneven. Many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, have yet to develop national frameworks to prevent and combat human trafficking. International

cooperation and joint investigations are needed to detect and prosecute cross-border cases of trafficking in persons. Victims of human trafficking, especially women and children, should be accorded protection and assistance.

Refugee policies

64. Addressing the long-term needs of refugees requires the identification of appropriate durable solutions. Voluntary repatriation, the most common solution, may be promoted through "go and see" visits, education, legal aid and family reunification, along with development programmes in returnee areas prioritizing health care and infrastructure. Measures to promote local integration may include granting refugees freedom of movement and access to the labour market and to basic services. Successful resettlement of refugees in third countries can be facilitated by providing cultural orientation, language and vocational training and access to education and employment.

65. In 2012, the Nansen Initiative was launched to address the protection gap for international migrants displaced by natural disasters. In 2015, 109 governmental delegations endorsed the "Agenda for the protection of cross-border displaced persons in the context of disasters and climate change".[39] In December 2015, at its twenty-first session, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change established a task force on displacement to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Migrant integration and inclusion

66. In the New York Declaration, Member States condemned acts and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against refugees and migrants. They also committed to fully protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants and to change negative perceptions and attitudes towards refugees and migrants.

67. Access to education, health care, justice and language training can promote migrant integration and contribute to achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth. In 2015, 52 per cent of all countries had policies in place to protect foreign residents against discrimination, 37 per cent offered language skills training to immigrants and 36 per cent facilitated the transfer of professional credentials.

Diaspora engagement

68. Increasingly, Governments encourage the active involvement of diaspora communities in the development process of their country of origin. Many countries have implemented policies to promote investment by members of the diaspora and to facilitate the transfer of remittances. Both the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda call for reducing the costs of transferring remittances.

69. Globally, 42 per cent of all countries with available data had instituted one or more policy measures to encourage investments by their diaspora. Twenty-six per cent of Governments had policies to reduce the transfer costs of remittances, 21 per cent offered tax exemptions or breaks for their diaspora and 21 per cent granted their diaspora preferential treatment when providing credit or allotting licences.

[39] See https://nanseninitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/PROTECTION-AGENDA-VOLUME-I.pdf.

VI. Data gaps

70. Evidence-based decision-making is a recognized foundation of good governance and the overall efficient management of social and economic affairs. Relevant, accurate and timely population data disaggregated by age, sex, geographical location and migratory status, among other things, are needed for planning and decision-making, enabling Governments to anticipate needs, determine the impact of public policies and confirm the pace of progress.

71. Given the centrality of cities for migration and mobility, systematic data are needed to gain a better understanding of migratory patterns to and from cities and their linkages with places of origin. New data sources, most notably remote-sensing satellite imagery, are offering exciting opportunities to understand the urban footprint and how it is changing over time. Moreover, "big data" sources, such as cell phone signals, can shed light on people's mobility in and around cities, which could provide useful information for city planners. Governments need to develop policies and guidelines for the accessibility and use of such new data sources, including safeguards for privacy and confidentiality.

72. Among other initiatives to increase the comparability of urban Sustainable Development Goal indicators across countries, recommendations by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and other agencies collaborating to develop indicators for Goal 11 include the adoption of the "urban extent" as a statistical concept for the delimitation and measurement of cities and urban agglomerations, the creation of national samples of cities and the adoption of an integrated monitoring platform for Sustainable Development Goal indicators related to sustainable urbanization.[40]

73. Traditional data collection systems on migration, including censuses, surveys and administrative records, should be strengthened. Internationally comparable definitions and measures of different types of migration, including multiple moves over the life course and permanent, temporary, seasonal, return and circular migration, are needed to capture the diversity and complexity of internal and international migration systems.

74. The 2030 Agenda and other policy initiatives on international migration, including the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, call for timely and fit-for-purpose migration data and statistics. Yet there are significant gaps that require action. Of the 29 Sustainable Development Goal indicators that are either directly or indirectly related to migration, only 10 have internationally established methodologies and standards and data that is produced regularly. There is also a need to develop guidelines aimed at harmonizing concepts and definitions related to international migration statistics, building on the existing United Nations standards and definitions. The disaggregation of socioeconomic characteristics by migratory status is needed to monitor differences between migrants and non-migrants and across different groups of migrants.

75. Population and housing censuses remain a critically important source of data on cities of different types and sizes and on internal and international migration. Household survey data, such as those collected in the Demographic and Health Survey and multiple indicator cluster surveys, as well as administrative sources that

[40] UN-Habitat, "Concepts, definitions and data sources for the study of urbanization: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", paper prepared for Expert Group Meeting, New York, September 2017.

collect data on migration, are also essential. The use of new technologies for data collection will be especially useful in improving the efficiency of data processing and dissemination.

76. Cooperation both within countries and across countries and regions is crucial to addressing data gaps in migration. National mechanisms include improved coordination among national statistical offices and ministries in charge of collecting migration data. International, regional and subregional organizations can also contribute by coordinating efforts on developing methodologies, collecting data and providing technical assistance to improve migration data, including those required to monitor migration-relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators and the implementation of the global compact on migration.

77. Steps to improve migration data could comprise the inclusion of migration-relevant questions in the 2020 census round; use of administrative records to produce and disseminate migration-related statistics; inclusion of a question on the country of birth and of citizenship in household surveys; creating partnerships with the private sector to leverage "big data" for measuring migration; and enhancing national capacities for the collection and use of migration-related data and indicators to support policymaking.[41]

VII. Recommendations

78. As an increasing number of people live in cities, well-managed urbanization can help cities to reap the benefits of agglomeration while minimizing environmental degradation and other adverse impacts of urban growth. Urban planning is critical for the sustainable development of an urban infrastructure for providing access for all, especially the urban poor, to essential services, including safe water and sanitation, health care, education and adequate housing.

79. Planning for the delivery of services to urban and rural dwellers should include consideration of different scenarios for the future growth of urban centres and surrounding rural settlements, considering patterns of internal migration and mobility and the spatial distribution of the population.

80. The needs of women, including for equal access to education and health care and to decent work, property rights and political participation, should be considered in policy formulation and implementation. Priority should be given to improving access to reproductive health-care services, including family planning, for all women, including migrant women.

81. National and local governments should address the needs of the rapidly growing number of older persons in both urban and rural areas, including policies to promote healthy ageing and improve access to infrastructure and services, giving special attention to the needs of older persons and children left behind in rural areas.

82. Local governments, working in partnership with national authorities and civil society, should promote the integration of migrants and their families into the host society while ensuring the protection and fulfilment of their human rights.

[41] International Organization for Migration, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and United Nations, "Improving data for safe, orderly and regular migration". Available from http://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/stocktaking_un_iom_oecd.pdf.

83. Local authorities should encourage and support the active involvement of civil society organizations, including those representing migrant groups, in efforts to improve housing, infrastructure and social services for the poor and to reduce the vulnerability of low-income groups to environmental hazards.

84. Migration policies should seek to minimize the potential negative impacts of migration on countries of origin, including loss of human capital and separation of families, and to maximize the potential benefits by reducing the transfer costs of remittances, promoting the recognition of skills and credentials, ensuring the portability of earned benefits and supporting the engagement of diaspora groups and communities in their countries of origin.

85. The development of standardized definitions and categories for the delimitation of cities and urban agglomerations is needed to facilitate the effective review and evaluation of progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets related to sustainable urbanization.

86. Where necessary, standardized concepts and definitions should be developed on topics such as internal and international migration, short-term mobility, and circular and return migration.

87. Concerted efforts are required to accelerate the development of methodologies to measure migration-related indicators of sustainable development and to generate data on key development targets that are disaggregated by migratory status.

88. Governments should seek to improve information on the demographic components of urban growth, including growth as a result of internal or international migration. Such data are needed to gain a better understanding of migratory patterns to and from cities and the linkages between urban areas and places of origin.

89. Remote-sensing and satellite imagery can improve understanding of the "urban footprint", including changes over time, while "big data", such as cell phone records, can be used for documenting and analysing local patterns of migration and mobility.

90. In developing policies and guidelines for the use of new data sources, Governments should protect individual privacy and the confidentiality of information, while developing regulated mechanisms to facilitate public access to relevant data collected by the private sector.

91. Governments, international organizations and civil society should work in partnership to promote capacity-building and technical cooperation, including South-South cooperation, to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of data on sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration at the national, regional and local levels.

92. Census data on the populations of urban and rural areas and on internal and international migration should be collected, compiled and disseminated in a timely fashion. The use of new technologies should be encouraged to reduce the time required for data collection, processing and dissemination.

93. Data collection on internal and international migrants and migration through household survey programmes, such as the Demographic and Health Survey and the multiple indicator cluster surveys, and the use of existing data from administrative records should be expanded and strengthened.

94. Cooperation within and across countries and regions is crucial to address data gaps in international migration. National institutions and stakeholders, including statistical offices and ministries in charge of migration issues, should coordinate data collection programmes and share available information.

95. International and regional organizations should coordinate their efforts in developing programmes and methodologies and providing technical assistance to improve the collection and use of data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to facilitate the successful implementation of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration proposed for adoption in 2018.

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General debate

Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development: monitoring of population programmes, focusing on sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Migration is a key feature of the globalized twenty-first century, and human mobility is a cornerstone of inclusive and sustainable development. International and internal movements into cities are contributing to urban growth and creating highly diverse centres of human settlement with the potential to enhance cross-cultural understanding and stimulate development.

Human mobility can be motivated by conflict, humanitarian crises or situations in which people feel that their prospects are limited or their human rights are threatened or violated. People moving in response to poverty, lack of opportunity, conflict or crisis are often highly motivated to find places with better prospects. Such is the case for large numbers of young people migrating into and through cities in search of a better future.

As part of their migratory experience, individuals can move between different migrant categories. While some may be classified as refugees for decades, others transition from displaced person to internal migrant and possibly to international migrant or refugee as circumstances and locations change. Regardless of their status, the support for vulnerable, mobile populations should be universal and address their need for both subsistence and development. Interventions dedicated to meeting basic

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needs such as health, education, housing and decent work for mobile populations should pay equal attention to such needs among national populations.

The present report, submitted pursuant to Commission on Population and Development decision 2017/101, adopted by the Commission at its fiftieth session, in which the Commission decided that the special theme of the fifty-first session, in 2018, would be "Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration", and prepared by the United Nations Population Fund, provides a brief summary of recent patterns of human mobility, followed by programmatic examples of how the principles and values of the Programme of Action are being applied to support people on the move and to promote the sustainable development of cities.

I. Human mobility: an overview

1. Mobility is a key feature of the twenty-first century, and adjusting to a world with human mobility within and between countries is essential to achieving inclusive and sustainable development. It is a global phenomenon, with an estimated one in seven people in the world an internal or international migrant, accounting for an estimated 1 billion persons worldwide.

2. People move for a variety of reasons, including for work, family reunification or education, or to escape poverty, violence and discrimination, the effects of climate change or environmental degradation. Unprecedented numbers of people have been forced to flee their homes and are currently displaced within their own countries or across borders.

3. Mobility presents opportunities to escape poverty and can bring tangible benefits for migrants and their families, as well as for local communities and national economies. Especially when their rights are protected, migrants and refugees can contribute to the human, social and cultural development of communities in countries of origin, transit and destination. According to the World Bank, in 2017 remittance flows worldwide were projected to reach $596 billion, of which low- and middle-income countries were projected to receive $450 billion.[1] Diasporas, migrant networks and returning migrants can foster the transfer of skills and technology, enhance innovation and transform traditional roles and social barriers, in particular for women and youth. In countries of destination, migrants provide needed labour in key sectors, alleviating shortages.

A. International migration

4. According to the latest estimates from the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 258 million people, or 3.4 per cent of the world's population, lived outside their country of birth in 2017.[2] Those figures, which include refugees and asylum seekers, are approximate, given the scope and complexity of irregular migration.

5. Two thirds of all international migrants (165 million) live in high-income countries. The United States of America hosts the largest number of international migrants (49.8 million), followed by Saudi Arabia, Germany and the Russian Federation (about 12 million each).

6. Of all international migrants, the largest proportion was born in Asia (41 per cent), followed by Europe (24 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (15 per cent) and Africa (14 per cent). Those proportions do not reflect the distribution of the global population, as 60 per cent of the global population resides in Asia, followed by 16 per cent in Africa, 10 per cent in Europe and 6 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Despite ranking second in terms of world population, Africa ranks last among migrant-sending regions.[3]

[1] World Bank, "Migration and remittances: recent developments and outlook — special topic: return migration", Migration and Development Brief 28 (October 2017).

[2] United Nations, "Trends in international migrant stock: the 2017 revision — documentation" (POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017).

[3] Giovanni Carbone, ed., *Out of Africa: Why People Migrate* (Milan, Ledizioni LediPublishing, 2017).

B. Forced displacement

7. In 2016, over 65.5 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide, and among them were nearly 22.5 million refugees, 40.3 million internally displaced persons and 2.8 million asylum seekers.[4] Some 84 per cent of all refugees and asylum seekers live in low- and middle-income countries. The countries most affected in 2016 by new forced displacements included the Democratic Republic of the Congo (922,000), the Syrian Arab Republic (824,000), Iraq (659,000), Afghanistan (653,000), Nigeria (501,000) and Yemen (478,000).[5] Since late 2017, more than 647,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar, most travelling overland to Bangladesh.

8. Displacement exacerbates the risk of statelessness. Generating lost identity records or securing documentation from Governments under siege can be particularly difficult. Based on recent estimates by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there are at least 10 million stateless persons worldwide, with statelessness obstructing access to education, health care and employment.

9. The Horn of Africa faces a complex mix of social, economic, political and environmental challenges that have resulted in unusually prolonged displacement of people both within and across countries. Recently, the region generated over 2 million refugees and hosts approximately 1.7 million, the majority of them Somali and South Sudanese. Ethiopia is currently battling its worst drought in decades, affecting close to 700,000 people. Elsewhere in Africa, conflicts and persecutions have recently led to the forced displacement of almost 270,000 people from Mali into Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger.

10. Western Asia, including Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, experienced almost 2 million new displacements in 2016. As at January 2018, UNHCR counted 5,481,135 registered Syrian refugees. That figure includes 2 million Syrians registered in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, 3 million Syrians registered by the Government of Turkey and more than 30,000 Syrian refugees registered in North Africa. The current burden on neighbouring countries is extraordinarily high, taxing all systems of support. The number of Syrian arrivals in Europe in search of international protection is estimated at 10 per cent of all Syrian refugees to date.

C. Age structure of migrants

11. While data on the age structure of migrants are often incomplete, the average age structure of international migrants displays a sharp rise after age 20, peaking at ages 30–34, before tapering slowly through the working years. Since migrants in each country account for a larger share of working-age persons compared with the national population, continued positive net migration may lower the dependency ratio of the receiving country.[6]

12. The age structure of international migrants residing in Asia shows a clear peak among young working-age adults ages 25–39, while in Africa the regional average

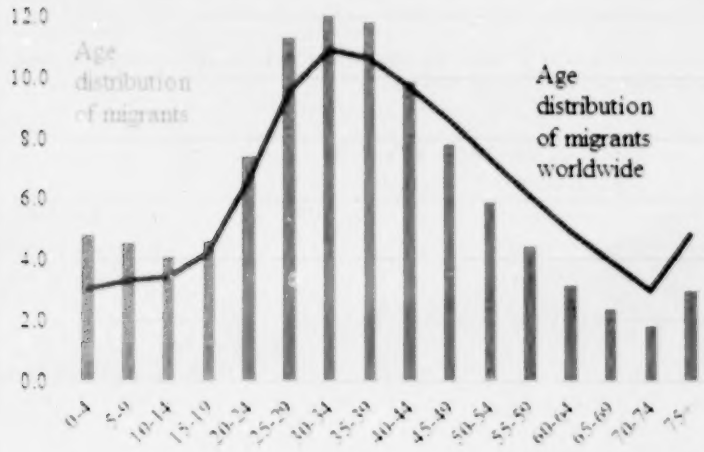
[4] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2016* (Geneva, 2017).

[5] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2017* (Geneva, 2017).

[6] *International Migration Report 2017* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.18.XIII.4).

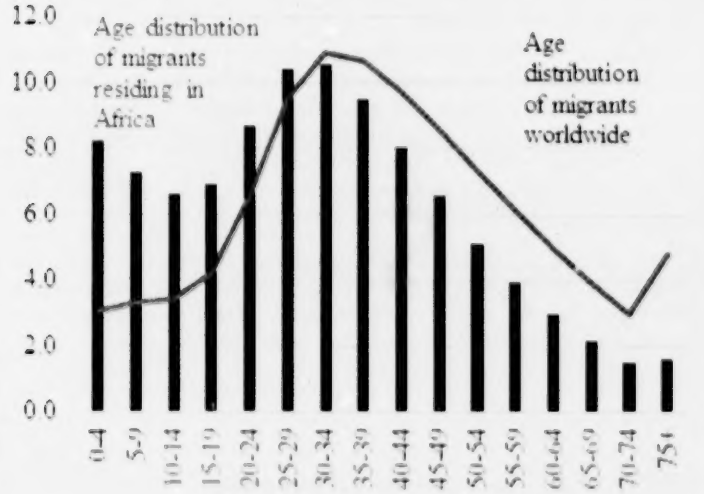
includes more children (see figures I and II). In both Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, there are more persons aged 0–24 among international migrant populations relative to other regions.

Figure I
Age distribution of international migrants (both sexes) residing in Asia compared with the age distribution of the total migrant stock worldwide (2017)



Source: Data extracted from International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision.

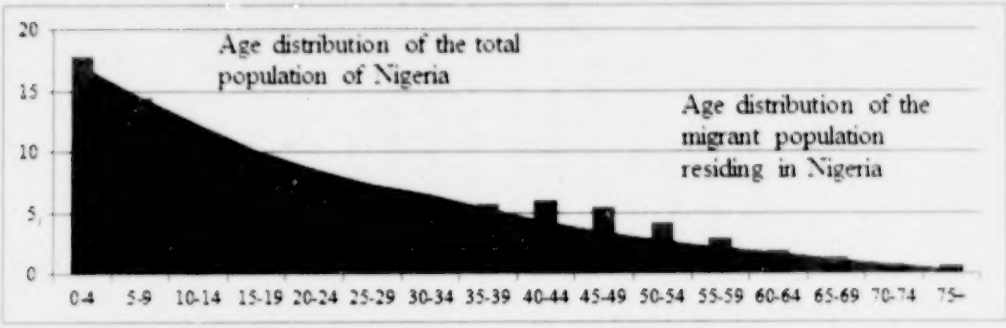
Figure II
Age distribution of international migrants (both sexes) residing in Africa compared with the age distribution of the total migrant stock worldwide (2017)



Source: Data extracted from International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision.

13. The predominance of young working-age persons among international migrants is widespread. For example, nearly two thirds of Mexican-born immigrants living in the United States are between the ages of 18 and 44 years, while the same age group among the native population represents only 35 per cent of the population.[7] The international migrant population in Nigeria has a bimodal shape, with a predominance of young adults between the ages of 20 and 40 years and of very young children, when contrasted with the overall population of Nigeria (see figure III).

Figure III
Percentage distribution of international migrants (both sexes) in total migrant stock, and total population, 2017 in Nigeria



Source: Data extracted from International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision.

D. Mobility of women and girls

14. Male and female participation in international migration is relatively balanced, with female migrants accounting for an estimated 48.4 per cent of all migrants worldwide in 2017 and half of the world's refugee population comprising women and girls.[8]

15. Yet major geographic variations exist. While women are overrepresented among all migrants in Europe, North America, Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean, they are largely outnumbered by men in Africa and Asia, particularly in Western Asia. For example, in 2015 women accounted for approximately 65 per cent of all migratory movements from Thailand, but only for 35 per cent from Bangladesh. Similarly, in 2017 61 per cent of migrants residing in Hong Kong were female, compared with 32 per cent residing in Saudi Arabia.

16. Female migrants display higher labour force participation rates (72.7 per cent) than non-migrants (63.9 per cent), and key sectors account for large movements of female labour; for example, one in every six domestic workers worldwide is an international migrant.[9]

[7] Sabrina Juran, *Crossing the Border: Measuring the Impact of International Migration on Human Development* (Randers, Denmark, Phoenix Design Aid, 2016).

[8] UNHCR, *Global Trends*.

[9] International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILO Global Estimates on Migrant Workers: Results and Methodology — Special Focus on Migrant Domestic Workers* (Geneva, 2015).

17. The voices of migrant women in Bangladesh,[10] China[11] and Ethiopia[12] speak to the empowerment that occurs with migration, suggesting that the fears and risks of migration may be outweighed by the chance that it offers to escape oppressive gender-based restrictions at home. Young women move to escape violations of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including forced marriage, female genital cutting/mutilation and lack of reproductive choices. However, mobility in the context of humanitarian crises may augment traditional practices. Child and forced marriage has been found to increase in displaced and stressed communities as an effort to secure protection for a young girl during periods of family dissolution and migration. Exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse, a threat for all women, is especially heightened during conflict, displacement and irregular migration and is a major source of trauma for female migrants.[13]

E. Internal migration

18. Internal migration is difficult to define, given the absence of statistical standards and variation in data sources and collection practices.[14] The latest global estimate of internal migration, published in 2005, stood at 763 million, suggesting that the number of internal migrants is approximately three times that of international migrants.

19. There are common patterns of internal movement towards urban areas and away from locations with high levels of agricultural labour. Census data from 58 countries suggest that internal migration reflects self-sorting by education: those with less education are more likely to move to contiguous (neighbouring) areas and remain in agricultural areas, while those with higher education migrate over longer distances to areas with more work of a professional nature.

F. Cities as destinations, gateways and springboards of development

20. The world's population is increasingly concentrated in urban areas, reflecting both internal and international migration. On average, the global urban population has increased by a factor of five over the past 60 years, and United Nations projections show continued urbanization in the decades to come. Approximately 900 million new urban residents are projected by 2030 and another 1.3 billion by 2050. At the same time, the world's rural population is projected to peak in 2022 and decline thereafter.

21. Urbanization and internal migration can lead to differences in age structure between urban and rural areas. In Latin America, internal migration has increased the proportion of people aged 15–29 in large cities (over 500,000 people), reflecting high youth migration to cities, while smaller cities and towns are seeing a decrease in the share of young people. In Panama, for example, the proportion of people aged 15–29

[10] Sidney Ruth Schuler and others, "Is women's empowerment contributing to a decline in intimate partner violence against women in Bangladesh? Evidence from a qualitative study", *Studies in Family Planning*, vol. 44, No. 3 (September 2013).

[11] Arienne M. Gaetano and Tamara Jacka, eds., *On the Move: Women and Rural-to-Urban Migration in Contemporary China* (New York, Columbia University Press, 2004).

[12] Adamnesh Atnafu and others, "Poverty, youth and rural-urban migration in Ethiopia", Working Paper 17 (Brighton, Migrating out of Poverty, July 2014).

[13] United Nations, Population Division, "Cross-national comparisons of internal migration: an update on global patterns and trends", Technical Paper, No. 2013/1 (New York, 2013).

[14] E/CN.9/2018/2.

in small cities and towns dropped by approximately 6 per cent between 1990 and 2000, and again between 2000 and 2010.[15]

22. In Africa, the age structures of urban and rural populations are starkly different from one another. For the continent overall, the dependency ratio (those aged 15–64 years relative to those aged 0–14 and 65 and older) was 78.9 in 2015. For rural areas, the dependency ratio was 88.4, while for urban areas it was 66.5, indicating significantly higher proportions of working-age adults in urban areas relative to children and older persons.

23. Urban populations in some regions are augmented by the increasing placement of refugees within urban centres, with over 60 per cent of the world's refugees and 80 per cent of all internally displaced persons currently residing in cities. Local authorities and host cities can play a major role in supporting migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons and in shaping policies to promote their successful integration into host communities.[16]

24. Furthermore, evidence from numerous countries highlights the significant flow of internal migrants into cities as a first step to onward international migration, identifying cities as simultaneously being destinations and gateways with some of the highest population diversity.[17] According to a 2016 community survey in South Africa, more than half of all international migrants arriving in South Africa settled around the city of Johannesburg. At the same time, the number of internal migrants, almost five times higher than the number of international migrants, overwhelmingly moved into Johannesburg and Cape Town.

25. Migration into cities presents both opportunities and challenges: while cities have historically driven economic and social development, the geographic sprawl of unplanned urbanization and growth can actually hinder access and opportunity and exacerbate inequality. With increasing urbanization, more people live in slums, that is, in households characterized by a lack of one or more of the following: (a) access to an improved water source; (b) access to improved sanitation facilities; (c) sufficient living area; (d) housing durability; and (e) security of tenure.[18] Approximately 828 million people, or one in three urban dwellers and one in eight people in the world, currently live in slums.[19]

26. It is often said that people living in slums get caught in a "poverty trap", that is, by living in such conditions, they cannot improve their income or standards of living. The reality is more complex. For example, in South Asia slum populations include persons across a range of economic strata.[20] In two large slums of Nairobi, Korogocho

[15] Jorge Rodriguez Vignoli, "Cities and migration in Latin America and the Caribbean: updated estimates of key sociodemographic effects", paper prepared for the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration, New York, September 2017.

[16] Bruce Katz and Jessica Brandt, "The refugee crisis is a city crisis", Brookings Institution, 3 November 2017.

[17] Ronald Skeldon, "International migration, internal migration, mobility and urbanization: towards more integrated approaches", paper prepared for the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration, New York, September 2017.

[18] United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), "Institutional information: concepts and definitions".

[19] Jene Cates, "Poor living conditions for those who live in slums", blog, The Borgen Project, 6 July 2017; Ernestina Coast, "Health and the urban poor", LSE Cities, November 2011.

[20] Sangmoo Kim, "Does living in slums trap people in poverty?", World Economic Forum, 29 February 2016.

and Viwandani, many people exhibit a "circular" pattern of migration to and from rural areas, and some are relatively well off and even investing in additional properties and businesses.

27. In 2014, an estimated one fifth of the global foreign-born population lived in "gateway" cities, where migrants represent over a third (and in some cases more than half) of the population.[21] In some of those cities, population groups are highly segregated, but where populations are more integrated there is evidence that high levels of integration diminish the risk of discrimination.[22]

G. Risks of violence and discrimination in transit and at the destination

28. Protecting those transiting through their territories has become an increasing challenge for many countries because of the irregular and fast-changing nature of migratory movements. The most vulnerable are especially affected: according to estimates from the United Nations Children's Fund from May 2016, 95,000 unaccompanied refugee and migrant children[23] had reached Europe and thousands of vulnerable minors had vanished after registering with State authorities.[24] Since 2000, more than 46,000 migrants are estimated to have died in transit, and according to the Missing Migrants Project of the International Organization for Migration, in 2016 Governments recorded 7,927 total deaths and missing persons.

29. Women and young migrants, refugees and displaced persons are especially vulnerable to violence and discrimination, and separation from families and support networks in unfamiliar surroundings heightens risks of exploitation, violence and human trafficking for all. When mobility results in an unexpected demand for money, it can be associated with sexual favours in exchange for transit, protection or survival and with the ensuing risks of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, unplanned pregnancies or unsafe abortions.

30. In humanitarian crises, when many sexual vulnerabilities and risks are drastically increased, sexual and reproductive health information and care are often unavailable or inadequate. The Women's Refugee Commission[25] has argued that the lack of access to sexual and reproductive health care is among the leading causes of death, disease and disability among displaced women and girls of reproductive age. Because moving during pregnancy can increase risks to survival, pregnant women may remain behind while other family members venture to safer locations. Yet remaining behind is also risky, if factors leading to migration or displacement include the collapse of health services. In the Syrian Arab Republic before the conflict, skilled birth attendants had assisted 96 per cent of deliveries, but access to antenatal care,

[21] Ayşe Çağlar, "Urban migration trends, challenges and opportunities in Europe", background paper for the *World Migration Report 2015: Migrants and Cities — New Partnerships to Manage Mobility*, December 2014.

[22] Richard Alba, "Immigrant residential contexts in North America and Western Europe: how segregated? How unequal?" presentation prepared for the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration, New York, September 2017.

[23] United Nations Children's Fund, *Uprooted: The Growing Crisis for Refugee and Migrant Children* (New York, 2016).

[24] European Parliament, "Fate of 10,000 missing refugee children debated in Civil Liberties Committee", press release, 21 April 2016.

[25] Women's Refugee Commission, *Community Preparedness: Reproductive Health and Gender — A Facilitator's Kit for a 3-Day Training Curriculum* (New York, 2014).

safe delivery and emergency obstetric care diminished rapidly, and parts of the country currently have no reproductive health services.

31. The recent global attention to migration and refugees has heightened awareness of the complex issues of xenophobia, discrimination and violence towards mobile populations in receiving countries. The rise of terrorism and local problems of underemployment of young people in many countries has contributed to a rise in anti-immigrant sentiment, vocal anti-immigration political discourse and efforts to tighten borders.

32. Anti-immigrant sentiment seems to be particularly acute if jobs are scarce. Analysis of data from the World Values Survey collected in 2010–2014 and covering 57 countries around the world reveals that the proportion of people who would not like to have an immigrant or a foreign worker as their neighbour ranges from 1.7 per cent in Uruguay to 59.7 per cent in Malaysia, with a global median of 21.5 per cent. However, the proportion of respondents who feel that employers should give priority to natives over immigrants when jobs are scarce is far higher, ranging from 14.5 per cent in Sweden to 92.5 per cent in Jordan, with a global median of 71.1 per cent.[26]

33. Migrants frequently find themselves in vulnerable, informal employment and are exposed to much higher risks of exploitation, unsafe working conditions or abuse. The service sector, including domestic, caregiving, sex and entertainment work, where many migrant women are employed, is largely informal and poorly regulated. These characteristics enhance the risks of gender-based violence.[27] Gender-based violence against migrants also appears in the formal sector, with physical and verbal abuse, harassment and rape reported by migrant workers.[28]

34. Narratives from migrants, refugees and displaced persons also underscore the fact that the vulnerability of people on the move can change quickly. Fragile support networks, risks of attack or injury, and the need to navigate through unfamiliar languages and locations mean that security can be short-lived.

35. Despite those risks, the desire for a better life is strong. In a recent study by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), youth migrants in Cairo, Beirut and Tunis overwhelmingly report that their time in the city has been harder than expected and that they were not aware of the full risks of migration before leaving home. Almost 30 per cent of youth migrants in Beirut had experienced physical abuse, detention by security authorities or kidnapping. Despite the risks, young people in each of the three cities report that, even if they had known then what they currently know, they would still have migrated.

II. Advancing the Programme of Action in a mobile world

36. Member States have affirmed the need to ensure that human mobility is voluntary, regular and safe. Their commitments are prominent in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[26] World Values Survey, Data Archive Online Survey Analysis database (accessed January 2018).

[27] UNFPA, "Voluntary migration, sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender-based violence: key issues and opportunities for further engagement for UNFPA", draft discussion paper, November 2017.

[28] UNFPA, "Sexual and reproductive health and rights: migrant garment factory workers in Cambodia", January 2015.

37. In 2016, the General Assembly held a high-level plenary meeting to craft a more humane and coordinated approach to large movements of refugees and migrants and, in its resolution 71/1, adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, expressing the political will of world leaders to save lives, protect rights and share burdens and responsibilities to host refugees.

38. The recognition that cities are major gateways and destinations for internal and international migrants contributed to commitments in the New Urban Agenda to integrate migration into the strategic planning and management of cities and urban systems while affirming the human rights of all inhabitants, regardless of a migrant's reasons for moving, length of stay or legal status.

39. The Programme of Action offers strong and compelling recommendations on the values that should guide both national and global approaches to large movements of refugees and migrants. Those values include recognizing the humanity, dignity and human rights of all persons, regardless of their status; recognizing the high social cost of inequality; and providing both security for development and the freedom to move.

40. Such principles are evident in many of the programmatic examples highlighted in the present section. Successful programmes suggest that interventions for migrant or refugee populations have greater success if they enhance the well-being of both mobile and local populations simultaneously, whether the programmes are focused on education, housing, employment or health. Programmes that emphasize universality not only enhance equality but also temper resentment in host communities where needs are widespread.

41. Many successful interventions in the present report also advance an approach to "treat the furthest behind first", regardless of migrant or refugee status. Given the transitory nature of the status of internally displaced persons, migrants and refugees, successful interventions recognize that at the core of such movements are individual people whose needs vary and change as they travel distances and cross borders in search of a better life.

A. Address drivers of migration through development

42. At the core of the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda are commitments to address the drivers of migration by creating a world where all persons are free from poverty, illness, discrimination, violence and the consequences of conflict or climate change. Development provides more individuals with the security, agency and means to reach their fullest potential at home. Because development also expands people's horizons and aspirations, it provides the means for people to migrate. Hence, the goal of development should be to provide a world where migration is a safe choice, never a necessity, and where the fruits of development are equally available to those who stay and to those who seek their fortunes afar.

43. As increasing numbers of the world's youth grow into adulthood in circumstances of unrest or poverty, migration becomes an ever more promising alternative. Recent UNFPA research has found that more than half of all youth migrants in Cairo, Beirut and Tunis moved owing to insecurity or political unrest back

home and, while a third of youth migrants in Tunis reported that they alone had made the decision to migrate, another third had been encouraged by their parents to do so.[29]

Advance prospects for a demographic dividend

44. Countries with a proportionately large cohort of working-age people have the potential to advance economic growth, in what is often called a "demographic dividend".[30] However, such a dividend will be achieved only if Governments increase investments to ensure that young people can have a prosperous future. For many countries, this includes improving the quality and reach of education and training, expanding opportunities for girls and women, including the chance to avoid early marriage and childbearing, and fostering job growth.

45. Strengthening vocational training and higher education will be critical in countries with large youth populations and should include portable skills aligned with regional employment opportunities. The potential for transnational and regional hubs of sector-specific training and industry, such as special economic zones, to stimulate regional development warrants more consideration, and should include the reform of immigration policies to facilitate the movement of young people across national borders for both training and employment.

46. Skills training and entrepreneurship for young people in urban areas of low- and middle-income countries seem to be having a critical impact, especially when targeting disadvantaged youth.[31] The Satya/Pratham programme in India,[32] for example, provides training in tailoring within resettlement colonies in New Delhi, serving both local and migrant young women. Participants in such programmes not only are more likely to be employed but also have higher earnings.

47. The Jóvenes en Acción programme in Colombia was introduced after the Colombian recession in 1998 to support youth aged 18–25 in the seven largest cities in the country, providing three months of in-classroom training and three months of on-the-job training. Vocational training ranged from information technology, data entry and accounting to administrative and manual occupations, with impressive results, including paid employment, particularly in the formal sector, and higher salaries for participants.[33]

B. Protect those in transit

48. The UNHCR 10-point plan of action for refugee protection and mixed migration, adopted in 2006 and revised in 2007, has been an important framework for

[29] Romesh Silva and Celine Mazars, "Preliminary findings from a 4-country study on youth mixed migration", paper presented at a UNFPA side meeting at the 28th International Population Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Cape Town, October 2017.

[30] Daniel Schensul, Kathrin Weny and Rachel Snow, *Foundations for the Future* (New York, UNFPA, 2016).

[31] Jochen Kluve and others, *Interventions to Improve the Market Outcomes of Youth: A Systematic Review of Training, Entrepreneurship Promotion, Employment Services and Subsidized Employment Interventions* (Geneva, ILO, forthcoming).

[32] Pushkar Maitra and Subha Mani, "Learning and earning: evidence from a randomized evaluation in India", *Labour Economics*, vol. 45, issue C (2017).

[33] Orazio Attanasio, Adriana Kugler and Costas Meghir, "Subsidizing vocational training for disadvantaged youth in Colombia: evidence from a randomized trial", *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, vol. 3, No. 3 (July 2011).

advancing the rights of people in transit and strengthening protection mechanisms to combat smuggling, trafficking, extortion and forced labour. In 2000, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and two supplementary protocols thereto, namely the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.

49. At the United Nations, UNHCR also leads the work on statelessness in four key areas, including identification, prevention, reduction and protection. Between 2003 and 2013, actions by Governments provided more than 4 million stateless people with the possibility of acquiring or confirming a nationality, and 12 countries removed gender discrimination from their nationality laws to ensure that children were not left stateless.[34]

50. Given the high risk of trauma in transit, it is critical to provide urgent support at arrival. To improve reception arrangements for irregular migrant flows between Costa Rica and Panama, UNHCR developed a joint capacity-building programme for agencies and officials from both countries. Since its implementation, the joint programme has substantially improved the coordination of international protection within reception arrangements for migrants, and it offers a valuable model to be explored by other countries sharing a major migrant border.

51. During a field assessment of risks faced by refugee and migrant women and girls in Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia conducted by UNHCR, UNFPA and the Women's Refugee Commission in November 2015, it was noted that women were particularly at risk and required additional protection measures.

52. UNFPA initiated a humanitarian initiative in Greece, the first ever emergency/humanitarian response programme in a non-programme country in Europe. Approaches enhanced coordination at the national and local levels, helped to establish models of care for integrated programming and supported implementing partners in providing direct services.

53. UNFPA experts conducted training on key topics in sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence, providing many types of professionals with skills and guidelines to support not only migrants and refugees but all those in need, regardless of status. Staff of local hospitals and domestic violence shelters were trained on sexual and reproductive health in emergencies, the clinical management of rape, and gender-based violence in emergencies in Attica, Lesvos and Chios. In 2016, UNFPA trained 375 individual service providers working in various regions in Greece, both on the mainland (northern and central regions) and on the islands.

54. A hallmark of the programme was that the training benefited both the refugee population in 20 refugee/migrant camps and the host populations in the surrounding areas, covering a total catchment population of 145,793. In 2017, UNFPA supported the further training of 708 Greek first responders (medical, protection, social work, police, site managers, psychologists/psychiatrists, lawyers and other stakeholders) in sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence, including case management, legal frameworks and life skills for unaccompanied minor boys. The catchment areas covered by the programmes included refugees and migrants in camps and urban settings, as well as a host population of 381,761.

[34] UNHCR, "How UNHCR helps stateless people".

C. Integrate migrants and refugees into host communities

55. City conferences and mayoral networks have become an important forum for the exchange of knowledge, the sharing of good practice, and coordinated approaches to addressing migration. Mayoral leaders and urban policymakers, acknowledging the positive role that migrants can play in shaping such global cities as Nairobi, Mexico City, Bangkok, Dubai and London, have highlighted the pivotal role of local and regional governments in facilitating migrant integration, in particular by promoting language training, housing, security, and skills and entrepreneurship training.[35]

56. Municipal leaders are also committed to respect for and the protection and promotion of the non-discriminatory treatment of both migrants and refugees, facilitating their access to health services and education, and by making cities safer for all persons. Those political commitments have drawn from research, such as the 100 Resilient Cities report, in which it was found that cities that proactively incorporated migration into their urban planning were well positioned to transform and thrive and to become better places for everyone, especially the most vulnerable residents of the host populations.[36]

57. Cities are seeking to prevent violence, particularly against women, through safer transport systems. In Cairo, the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development conducted audits on women's safety in partnership with local authorities, empowering women to identify the safety and security conditions in their neighbourhoods. Evidence from the audits has been integrated into the city's urban planning processes. A similar programme in Quito amended a local ordinance to combat sexual harassment in public spaces, to reduce violence in transport systems. Under the new legislation, trolley stops in Quito were transformed with glass corridors to provide secure transfer and waiting areas for women. In addition, metropolitan transport staff were trained to offer care and support and to simplify reporting of sexual harassment. By 2017, hundreds of cases had been received and transferred to the local court system. Mexico City also operates women-only buses as part of a commitment to ensure safer mobility, ease of reporting sexual harassment, and the provision of support for seeking justice. Vive Segura (Live Safe),[37] a mobile phone application, has also been developed to facilitate reporting of sexual violence and identify local risk areas.

58. Connectivity is a particularly valuable source of safety and guidance for people in unfamiliar surroundings. Recognizing that refugees spend approximately one third of their disposable income on staying connected, in 2015 engineers, designers, social entrepreneurs and non-governmental organizations created Techfugees (https://techfugees.com/), a non-profit organization, to address the communication needs of refugees. Working with municipalities in 26 countries, including Kenya, Morocco, Pakistan and Sierra Leone, Techfugees improves refugee access to the Internet and provides online and offline training for refugees and technological innovations for health.

59. To foster a welcoming attitude towards diversity among children, the Kinderwelten programme in Berlin fights prejudice by using storytelling and role

[35] Cities and Migration, "Global Conference on Cities and Migration", November 2017.

[36] 100 Resilient Cities, "Global migration: resilient cities at the forefront — strategic actions to adapt and transform our cities in an age of migration", September 2016.

[37] See http://vivesegura.cdmx.gob.mx/.

playing to help even the youngest children to adapt positively to diversity.[38] The programme has been successfully integrated into early childhood programmes to help children to adapt to ethnic and racial diversity, and offers an impressive model of early childhood intervention to enhance the values of non-discrimination.

Ensuring access to education

60. In the 2030 Agenda and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Governments have affirmed quality education as a right for all refugee and migrant children, regardless of their legal status. Despite those commitments, international migrant and refugee children face many barriers to exercising that right, due to legal exclusions, gaps in information or translation, fear of violence and discrimination, and missing documentation, among other reasons.

61. Various countries have included mechanisms to assess and address challenges regarding migrant education in their national legislation, policies and practices. In Burundi, the Ministry of Education and local partners designed an integrated plan of action and budget in early 2007 to respond to the educational needs of repatriated families. Under the plan, the Government of Burundi provides for additional classrooms in areas of returning migrants, accelerated language education for repatriated children and other special programmes to address the educational needs of different categories of children.

62. Through the "Primary education for migrant children" project, the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico promote an intercultural approach to pre-primary and primary education for children of farmers, allowing migrant children to start and continue their studies in schools located on the farms on which they live.

63. In the Philippines, the migrant welfare fund pools financial contributions from Filipino migrants abroad or their overseas employers. Through the mechanism, members or their beneficiaries can gain access to scholarships and grants for a baccalaureate degree course.

64. Legislation in Argentina, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands each includes provisions on the right to education for irregular migrants. European policies recognize education as a key element of migrant integration. Important to the successful education of migrant children are respect for and the promotion of cultural heritage, support targeted to migrant children and the establishment of partnerships with local communities. Acknowledging that migrants display higher school dropout rates, in 2011 the European Union implemented targeted measures to reduce the number of early-school dropouts among migrant children. Measures to bridge the educational system and migrant families have been implemented in Australia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Turkey and the United States, among others.

Safe and accessible housing

65. The provision of secure housing is crucial to the health, safety and successful integration of migrants, refugees and displaced persons. A large but indeterminate number of people worldwide are homeless, and a common feature among homeless populations is an overrepresentation of recent migrants.

66. Addressing the housing gap is a particular challenge in contexts of high mobility and rapid urbanization, one that requires multiple approaches and stakeholders. Ethiopia and South Africa have among the largest government-led housing

[38] Cities of Migration, "Dolls and diversity: fighting prejudice with empathy", 18 May 2009.

construction programmes for the poor in Africa. South Africa aims to build 1.5 million new low- and no-cost homes from 2014 to 2019, after building millions since 1994 to reduce the housing gap amid rapid urbanization.[39] Ensuring sufficient services and maintenance, as well as locations close to economic activity, has been a major challenge. Ethiopia has built hundreds of thousands of units in and around Addis Ababa and other cities and towns and sought to spur homeownership through a mortgage system.[40] Yet both countries have seen significant increases in the price of land and housing due to competition for limited space, which have created challenges in maintaining affordability and accessibility for the poor.

67. New housing developments are ideally complemented by large-scale slum-upgrading programmes. Such programmes, when they engage and ensure the participation of local communities, can help to maintain the density of slums with greater liveability, health benefits and tenure security.[41] For instance, a large-scale programme called Piso Firme, implemented by the Government of Mexico, replaced dirt floors with cement floors. Dirt floors are a threat to health because they provide a vector for parasitic infections, especially in young children. Replacing dirt floors with cement floors was shown to improve child health among recipients and to provide multiple positive outcomes for households as a whole.[42]

68. Engaging other stakeholders for safe housing is vital as well. Habitat for Humanity responds to the needs of the urbanizing world by building decent and affordable housing for low-income households, referred to as "partner families", in over 70 countries around the world, and to date it has helped more than 4 million people to build, renovate or preserve homes.[43]

Address health needs

69. Meeting the health service needs of mobile populations is a major challenge for host cities and States. Migrants face many health challenges in both countries of transit and destination, with a significantly higher risk of maternal morbidity and mortality for foreign-born migrants compared with native-born women, a greater risk of HIV, and greater risks of trauma and violence. Many migrants reside in slums, areas characterized by higher risks of traffic accidents, disability and infectious disease; lower rates of vaccination; limited clean water and inadequate sewage systems; and less access to preventive and ongoing care.

70. Migrants generally have less access to health services, including reproductive health services, owing to language and information barriers, the inability to pay, lack of transportation and security, and discrimination by health personnel. Young international migrants in Tunis have reported discrimination within public health service settings and a high financial burden to gain access to the more welcoming private health-care facilities.

71. Yet evidence suggests that the returns on health investments for migrants are considerable. Enabling undocumented migrants to gain broader access to health care beyond emergency health services provides cost savings for health-care systems

[39] See www.gov.za/about-sa/housing.

[40] Sascha Delz, "Ethiopia's low-cost housing programme: how concepts of individual homeownership and housing blocks still walk abroad", paper presented at the No-Cost Housing Conference, Zurich, June–July 2016.

[41] A/CONF.226/PC.3/23.

[42] Laura Jaitman and José Brakarz, "Evaluation of slum-upgrading programmes: literature review and methodological approaches", Inter-American Development Bank Technical Note, No. 604 (2013).

[43] See www.habitat.org.

overall. For example, enabling pregnant, irregular migrant women to gain access to prenatal care has generated health-care savings of up to 48 per cent in Germany and Greece and up to 69 per cent in Sweden over a two-year period.[44]

72. Across a range of tested interventions to improve health-care access and delivery for migrants in Europe, effective components include targeting communication and ensuring access. Successful communication efforts include support for health worker language training, use of interpreters, provision of information in the migrants' native languages, and diversity and sensitivity training for health staff. The city of Bilbao, for example, promotes sexual and reproductive health information and services among immigrant women, including empowering women about local gender roles, through direct services, as well as through print and online resources in the multiple languages of migrants.[45]

73. Equally critical is expanding access by bringing services to areas where migrants, and young urban residents, are located, whether at the workplace, through urban mobile clinics or along transit routes.[46] Mobile health interventions continue to be important, including a policy implemented in the Long Bien industrial zone of Hanoi. Sexual and reproductive health information and services are provided through text messages to internal migrant girls working in factories. Results show that the intervention has measurably increased migrant women's sexual and reproductive health knowledge and practices,[47] and similar community-based texting models are garnering recognition worldwide.

74. In a major commitment to universal health coverage, the Government of Thailand has developed insurance schemes for documented and undocumented migrants and established dedicated migrant-friendly health services.[48] Such insurance schemes have been instrumental in facilitating migrant access to quality health services. The initiative has not only proved cost-effective for the Government in managing the costs of chronic disease for migrant workers but advanced the human rights underpinnings of the country's approach to universal health care.

Expand opportunities for employment

75. The expansion of labour market opportunities for international migrants and refugees is crucial but poses several policy challenges. The experience from Jordan is illustrative: as the Syrian crisis has been prolonged, the need for a sustainable approach to generating livelihoods has become increasingly acute for refugees in Jordan. Yet Jordan is confronting a shortage of labour market opportunities for Jordanian youth seeking to enter the labour force, which is the case in many States in the region. Recent research by the International Labour Organization (ILO) has

[44] European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Cost of Exclusion from Health Care: The Case of Migrants in an Irregular Situation* (Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2015).

[45] Cities of Migration, "Putting women's health in women's hands", 28 June 2012.

[46] Judit Simon and others, "Public health aspects of migrant health: a review of the evidence on health status for migrants in the European region", Health Evidence Network Synthesis Report 43 (Copenhagen, Health Evidence Network and World Health Organization, 2015).

[47] Lan Thi Hoang Vu and others, "mHealth information for migrants: an e-health intervention for internal migrants in Viet Nam", *Reproductive Health*, vol. 13, No. 55 (2016).

[48] Viroj Tangcharoensathien, Aye Aye Thwin and Walaiporn Patcharanarumol, "Implementing health insurance for migrants, Thailand", *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, vol. 95, No. 2 (February 2017).

highlighted the importance of developing approaches that synthesize labour rights and labour protections with domestic refugee policy.[49]

76. The Jordan Compact introduced several economic and labour market reforms, including reforms to the work permit and business formalization processes, opening up refugee camps to economic activity, and investment in special economic zones and infrastructure projects to provide opportunities for both refugees and Jordanian nationals and encourage economic growth. A more formal assessment of such initiatives is required to understand their impact on job creation for refugees and Jordanian nationals alike.[50]

77. In a programme focused specifically on young urban migrants in Casal da Boba, Portugal, the Generation Project was implemented in a municipality where more than half of the population is younger than 24 years old, with a high rate of undocumented migrants struggling with unemployment, poor schooling, crime and family instability. Integrating a strong private-public partnership between the city of Amadora and others, the programme provided training and professional opportunities, with good outcomes.[51]

78. Promoting job opportunities for both nationals and refugees offers the prospect of capitalizing on the range of skills and training in diverse communities and of advancing sustainable development for migrant and local communities in need. ILO has recommended regional coordination for the creation of innovative partnerships to advance the right to work, and to delineate roles and responsibilities within regional and international law.

D. Improve data on mobile populations

79. The collection of demographic data on migrant populations is not systematic. In virtually every thematic and regional consultation on a global migration compact, stakeholders have highlighted the urgent need to strengthen migration data and research. Accurate and timely migration data are essential to meeting the urgent needs of migrants and dispelling stereotypes.

80. Data sources on migration, migrants and refugees include population censuses, surveys, administrative records and demographic surveillance systems, among others, but many have long lead times, diminishing their value in circumstances of rapid population movements. Rapid on-site appraisals, such as registration systems, short surveys or service data, offer more immediate information for the provision of services. Satellite remote sensing or call detail records offer emerging possibilities for tracking mobile population flows and the location and needs of people in transit.

81. The Governments of Jordan and Zambia have pioneered integrating migration history and migrant profile modules into their censuses. The Zambian census in 2000 included detailed questions about the migration history of households and individuals, migrant/refugee status and livelihoods, which were subsequently used to guide protection initiatives. The Jordanian census in 2015 included questions on refugee status, migration history and housing conditions to understand differentials in health

[49] ILO, *Access to Work for Syrian Refugees in Jordan: A Discussion Paper on Labour and Refugee Laws and Policies* (Beirut, 2015).

[50] International Rescue Committee, "Evidence-based policy review: the Jordan Compact", 2017.

[51] Cities of Migration, "The Generation Project: community partnerships for youth", 16 November 2008.

status and social context between refugee, migrant and native-born individuals. Such data facilitate integrated policy and programme development.

82. It is also important to improve the available data on the living conditions and welfare of persons residing in slums, lest they be left behind in development tracking. If residents fear the authorities, they may prefer to be underrepresented in censuses and surveys, and highly mobile populations may simply be underenumerated because their dwellings and settlements are transient and not mapped. Global efforts to standardize definitions of what constitutes informal settlements and slums are needed to improve data comparability between countries and to allow standardized tracking over time by Governments to measure the success of related interventions.

83. The 2030 Agenda includes a commitment to strengthen national statistical systems and data capabilities by 2020, and efforts should be accelerated to ensure that they address the monitoring of mobile populations and those living in urban informal settlements and slums, to enhance collective efforts to leave no one behind and protect the dignity and human rights of all persons.

III. Recommendations

84. **States should embrace the contributions of migration and mobility to the political, economic, social and cultural fabric of countries of origin and destination alike, and to the global community.**

85. **States should support people's right to move internally as a means of improving their lives, and promote, protect and provide equal opportunities and access to social protection for all internal migrants.**

86. **States should capitalize on the opportunities that urbanization provides for sustainable development and undertake participatory planning to harness the benefits of higher population density in urban areas, recognizing the significant impact that internal migratory flows have on the development potential and innovation of urban areas.**

87. **States should develop rural-urban development plans, including through support for innovation and enterprise hubs and for special economic zones, and explore the potential for facilitating regional mobility for training and employment in order to promote opportunity and economic growth for those residing in urban centres, small and medium-sized towns and rural areas alike.**

88. **Investments in human capital development and policies to harness the potential for a demographic dividend should be informed by trends in youth mobility, including the predominance of movements from rural to urban areas, cross-border migration and the clustering of young people in urban areas. Interventions and opportunities should be strategically located where young people congregate.**

89. **States and municipalities should promote universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for migrant and mobile populations, as well as for refugees and crisis-affected populations, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, family planning, information and education, HIV prevention and treatment and response to trauma and violence, as part of universal coverage of preventive and curative health services.**

90. **States and municipalities should promote initiatives that simultaneously improve access to education, training, housing and decent work for national populations in need and for migrants and refugees.**

91. **Transport systems should be rendered safe for all persons to ensure that mobility itself does not invite security risks for women and girls, or for migrants fearful of discrimination and violence, and the provision of safe spaces in urban areas should include systems that facilitate the reporting of violence and harassment and provide counsel to those affected.**

92. **States should be called upon to recognize the special vulnerabilities of women and girls among migrants and refugees, by implementing policies and programmes that measurably succeed in reducing gender-based violence, trafficking and exploitation during transit and at the destination.**

93. **States are encouraged to develop national policies and interventions to combat xenophobia, racism and discrimination against refugees and other migrants, advance their integration into host communities and promote a vision for safe, diverse and welcoming cities that accommodate the inflow and transit of mobile populations while protecting the rights of all people.**

94. **States are called upon to adopt policies to assist those without security of place, including those displaced by conflict or natural disasters, those in refugee circumstances, those living in areas of conflict, those in temporary or insecure housing, and the homeless; to improve the quality of all human settlements to ensure that all people have access to basic services, including water, sanitation and transportation, with particular attention to security and safety; and to provide safe housing for all.**

95. **Consistent with commitments in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, both overseas official development assistance and domestic resources should be directed towards urgently improving national population data systems to enable the count and registration of all persons, regardless of migration status, without fear of repercussions, and to build capacity for the effective use of such data to improve the delivery of public services and to protect the dignity and human rights of all people.**

96. **In the context of the 2020 round of population censuses, all countries are strongly encouraged to include the core recommended questions related to migration, including questions on country of birth, citizenship and the year or period of arrival, in their census questionnaires and to ensure the timely analysis and dissemination of results.**

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General debate: actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels

Flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The present report has been prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/128, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and to promote the exchange of information on the requirements for international assistance among the members of the donor community.

The present report builds on two preceding reports of the Secretary-General on this issue. Reports of the Secretary-General prepared for the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development, in 2016 (E/CN.9/2016/5), and for the fiftieth session, in 2017 (E/CN.9/2017/4), raised concerns regarding the reliability of past estimates of resource flows. Against this background and in response to Economic and Social Council decision 2017/259, which built on a decision by the Commission at its fiftieth session (see E/2017/25-E/CN.9/2017/6, chap. I.A), the present report contains options for estimating resource flows going forward. As requested in Economic and Social Council decision 2017/259, the report provides information on a potential revision of the methods, categories and data sources used as the basis for this

* E/CN.9/2018/1.

** The present report was submitted after the deadline in order to include the most recent information.

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report and offers technical recommendations on the future scope, format and periodicity of the report.

Keeping in mind the value of tracking resource flows, as well as the associated challenges, the Secretary-General is putting forward recommendations for Member States to consider. The first recommendation is to expand the scope of tracking beyond reproductive health and family planning to include a broader array of investments relevant to the Programme of Action. The second recommendation is to restrict the annual tracking of resource flows to data provided by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and to forego the more methodologically challenging task of tracking flows from other sources, including from domestic resources, until the relevant data systems improve significantly. The Secretary-General also discusses means to strengthen data derived from systems of national accounts.

I. Introduction

1. The present report builds on the two prior reports of the Secretary-General on this issue. The report of the Secretary-General prepared for discussion at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development, in 2016 (E/CN.9/2016/5), as well as the report prepared for the fiftieth session, in 2017 (E/CN.9/2017/4), raised the following concerns regarding the reliability of past estimates of resource flows:

(a) **Limited scope of the exercise.** At prior sessions, the Commission on Population and Development underscored the discontent with the limited focus of the resource flows exercise on the four costed components of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Given the historical context, in which a major outcome of the Programme of Action was to define reproductive health as a new constellation of care services, these four costed components had particular interest when the exercise was initiated, as they represented new, distinct areas of investment. However, the mandate provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/128 is to track resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action, which includes a much broader array of investments, and discussions at the forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions of the Commission on Population and Development focused on fulfilling this broader mandate;

(b) **Lack of distinction among three of the costed components.**[1] Accurately distinguishing between the three costed components that relate to sexual and reproductive health, notably family planning services, basic reproductive health services and sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention, has become progressively more difficult, given efforts to integrate reproductive health care within countries and a corresponding integration of reproductive health investments. A case in point is contraception, which may be classified under any of the three categories. Some donors have stopped reporting expenditures under the funding code for family planning, or have never reported under this funding code, despite investments that other donors would readily classify as family planning. Disaggregation across the three distinct reproductive health investments is not feasible, given the potential for misclassification and overlap, while there are reasonably good data for reproductive health overall;

(c) **Weakness of national data systems.** Many countries have relatively weak national data systems, and thus record only broad categories of public and private consumption expenditures. In addition, efforts to report on domestic financial flows for the four costed components of the Programme of Action have been inconsistent and provided information that was not comparable among countries. While data are available for central government consumption expenditures on health in general, they are typically not provided for the subcategory of sexual and reproductive health. Tracking of private consumption expenditures by household (including out-of-pocket expenditures) and by company (including health insurance companies) is even

[1] The fourth costed component, for basic research, data and population and development policy, is typically based on funding code 13010 of the creditor reporting system of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The code records resource allocations for population and development policies, census work and vital registration, migration data, and demographic research and analysis, but the same code also records allocations for reproductive health research and unspecified population activities.

weaker, and estimates of private consumption expenditures have been criticized as being particularly difficult to produce and frequently inconsistent;

(d) **Inability to clearly distinguish between different external and domestic resource flows.** It is often not possible to clearly identify the ultimate recipient of development assistance. There is therefore a risk of double counting of resource allocations. For example, resources that a donor Government disburses for reproductive health to a recipient Government may be counted at least twice: once as development assistance, a second time as public consumption expenditure, and potentially a third time when resources are provided to a non-governmental organization (NGO) that buys condoms for community distribution.

2. Against the backdrop of the previous two reports of the Secretary-General outlining these weaknesses, the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 2017/259, which built on a decision of the fiftieth session of the Commission on Population and Development (see E/2017/25-E/CN.9/2017/6, chap. I.A), decided to request the United Nations Population Fund, in consultation with the Secretariat, to provide, in the context of the report on the flow of financial resources to be submitted to the Commission at its fifty-first session, in 2018, information on a potential revision of the methods, categories and data sources used as the basis for preparing the report, with technical recommendations on, inter alia, the future scope, format and periodicity of the report. The Council also decided that the Commission should review the technical recommendations at its fifty-first session. The present report responds to that request.

3. The challenges outlined in previous reports remain fundamentally the same. However, in recognition of the desire to track resource allocations as accurately possible, the following recommendations are elaborated in the present report: to go beyond the four costed components and include other investments relevant to the Programme of Action; to combine overlapping subcategories of sexual and reproductive health investments; and to focus on official development assistance only, as provided by donors of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and cease efforts to report on domestic resource flows for the Programme of Action. Finally, in order to improve domestic data on resource flows in the future, the present report provides recommendations for systems strengthening.

4. In section II of the present report, the scope of the former and proposed tracking exercises is reviewed, and trend data is provided on related resource flows; in section III, suggestions are made for tracking resources from Development Assistance Committee donors for an expanded selection of investments relevant to the Programme of Action; section IV contains a discussion of national accounts and tracking resources at the national level; and in section V, the main recommendations are summarized. Annex I provides the proposed expanded list of OECD aid database categories for tracking expenditures for the implementation of the Programme of Action. Annexes II and III show the categories for resource tracking that are used in the national health accounts of Afghanistan and Uganda.

II. Scope of resource tracking

5. In response to the Commission's 2017 request for technical recommendations on the scope of the report on the flow of resources (see E/2017/25-E/CN.9/2017/6, chap. I.A), three recommendations are proposed: (a) expanding beyond the four costed components of the Programme of Action; (b) collapsing the three costed

components related to sexual and reproductive health into a single category; and (c) tracking official development assistance (ODA) by Development Assistance Committee donors only.

Expanding the tracking of financial flows beyond the four costed components

6. Four components were identified in the Programme of Action for which resource flows were to be tracked, referred to as the costed components (see box 1).

Box 1[a]

Resource flows for the implementation of the Programme of Action

In chapter XIII, section C, of the Programme of Action, a review of resource allocations for basic national programmes for population and reproductive health was proposed. The costed package proposed was to include the following components:

(a) In the family-planning services component — contraceptive commodities and service delivery; capacity-building for information, education and communication regarding family planning and population and development issues; national capacity-building through support for training; infrastructure development and upgrading of facilities; policy development and programme evaluation; management information systems; basic service statistics; and focused efforts to ensure good quality care;

(b) In the basic reproductive health services component — information and routine services for prenatal, normal and safe delivery and post-natal care; abortion;[b] information, education and communication about reproductive health, including sexually transmitted diseases, human sexuality and responsible parenthood, and against harmful practices; adequate counselling; diagnosis and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases and other reproductive tract infections, as feasible; prevention of infertility and appropriate treatment, where feasible; and referrals, education and counselling services for sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and for pregnancy and delivery complications;

(c) In the sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention programme component — mass media and in-school education programmes, promotion of voluntary abstinence and responsible sexual behaviour and expanded distribution of condoms;

(d) In the basic research, data and population and development policy analysis component — national capacity-building through support for demographic as well as programme-related data collection and analysis, research, policy development and training.

The Programme of Action spells out a number of related issues that demand separate and additional resources,[c] including resources for social and economic matters; strengthening the health sector more broadly; providing universal basic education and eliminating disparities; improving the status and empowerment of women; generating employment; and addressing environmental concerns and poverty eradication.

[a] This box is based on box 1 in document E/CN.9/2017/4.

[b] As specified in the *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), para. 8.25.

[c] Ibid., paras. 13.17–13.19.

7. The mandate contained in resolution 49/128 is to track resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action, the scope of which includes efforts to promote the dignity and human rights of all persons; reduce poverty; assure stronger health systems; achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights; promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; promote sustainable cities and balanced rural and urban development; promote the rights and opportunities of young people and older persons in education and decent work; redress inequality and discrimination; protect the human rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons; promote sustainable development and address the risks of climate change, among other domains.

8. Accordingly, in addition to tracking resources for the costed components, it is proposed that future reports track investments relevant to the implementation of the Programme of Action for which reporting categories are available in the Development Assistance Committee database, including: education, health, water and sanitation, government and civil society (including funding codes for human rights, gender equality and ending violence against women), other social infrastructure and services (including funding codes for social welfare services and statistical capacity development), communication, energy generation and supply, multisectoral and crosscutting (including funding codes for urban development, rural development, multisectoral education, and research and development), as well as humanitarian reconstruction and rehabilitation, and disaster prevention and preparedness.

9. The strengthening of health care and education depends critically on adequate infrastructure, including for water and sanitation and for energy and communications; sustainable development depends critically on energy availability and environmental protection; the ambition of reducing inequalities and leaving no one behind demands gender equality and social protection systems; efforts to strengthen population data systems are often inseparable from investments in building statistical capacity more generally or in basic research; and the promotion of good governance and accountability depends on data, as well as human rights. Furthermore, with respect to humanitarian response and disaster prevention and preparedness, it is important to take into account the specific needs of populations, including women and young people, in the midst of crisis, and to use demographic intelligence to guide preparedness and aid efforts. In annex I, a list of ODA categories relevant to the implementation of the Programme of Action is provided and recent changes in the flow of resources under those categories is tracked.

Collapsing the three costed components related to sexual and reproductive health into a single category

10. It is recommended that the first three components of the costed package be collapsed into a category entitled "sexual and reproductive health", to be tracked alongside the fourth component entitled "population data and policy analysis", which was previously referred to as "basic research" (see box 2). The display of a single estimate for the combined sexual and reproductive health components will prevent the risk of overlap and misclassification between them.

11. Resource allocations by members of the Development Assistance Committee to population and reproductive health are recorded in the OECD creditor reporting system under the chapter, entitled "Population policies/programmes and reproductive health", which includes funding codes for population policy and administrative management (13010), reproductive health care (13020), family planning (13030), sexually transmitted disease control, including HIV/AIDS (13040) and personnel

development for population and reproductive health (13081). In addition, however, some resource allocations for HIV/AIDS are recorded under the chapter entitled "Other social infrastructure and services", notably the funding code for social mitigation of HIV/AIDS (16064).

12. Past practice was to show resource flows for each of these funding codes separately. However, the increasing integration of investments in sexual and reproductive health care services and the potential for misclassification among the different funding codes within that broad category, have raised concerns about the reliability of the implied distinctions between those funding codes.[2] It is therefore recommended that the five funding codes be collapsed into a new category of sexual and reproductive health. The differences between the proposed and former funding categories for estimates of resource allocations to sexual and reproductive health are provided in box 2.

Box 2

Differences between the proposed and former funding categories for estimates of resource allocations to sexual and reproductive health

While formerly the estimates distinguished between investments for reproductive health, family planning, sexually transmitted diseases and personnel, the proposed indicator would combine these investment areas (represented by 5 funding codes in the OECD creditor reporting system, 4 in chapter 130 and 1 in chapter 160) into a single category for sexual and reproductive health. Because resources for sexual and reproductive health may be partially recorded under other chapters and funding codes, prior approaches included contacting donors to inquire about a potential sexual and reproductive health component that might have been embedded within other funding codes, and on the basis of those direct communications, to estimate the share of sexual and reproductive health resources embedded in other funding categories (see the column entitled "share" in the table below).

Past allocation of official development assistance to the costed components of the Programme of Action, based on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development creditor reporting system

Funding code	*Label*	*Share attributed to the costed components of the Programme of Action (Percentage)*	*Costed components of the Programme of Action*
Dedicated chapter			
130.	**Population policies/programmes and reproductive health**		
13010	Population policy and administrative management	100	Basic research
13020	Reproductive health care	100	Reproductive health
13030	Family planning	100	Family planning
13040	Sexually transmitted diseases control, including HIV/AIDS	100	Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS

[2] Concerns over the risk of misclassification between subcategories of sexual and reproductive health were elaborated in the reports of the Secretary-General prepared for the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development, in 2016 (E/CN.9/2016/5), and for the fiftieth session, in 2017 (E/CN.9/2017/4).

13081	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	100	Reproductive health
Other pertinent chapters			
110.	**Education**		
11220	Primary education	10	Reproductive health
11230	Non-formal education	10	Reproductive health
11240	Preschool education	10	Reproductive health
11320	Secondary education	10	Reproductive health
120.	**Health**		
12110	Health policy and administrative management	10	Reproductive health
12220	Basic health care	25	Reproductive health
12230	Basic health infrastructure	25	Reproductive health
12240	Nutrition	75	Reproductive health
12261	Health education	25	Reproductive health
12281	Health personnel development	25	Reproductive health
160.	**Other social infrastructure and services**		
16064	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	100	Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS

Source: Direct communications between the Development Assistance Committee and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (3 December 2017).

It is proposed that future estimates of resource allocations to sexual and reproductive health include only those funding codes for which 100 per cent of the resources are classified as sexual and reproductive health resources and exclude all categories for which only a fraction of the total had been included previously. Estimates of resource allocations to sexual and reproductive health under the proposed future approach would, therefore, be lower, since the former estimates included shares of the funding codes for education, overall health, personnel development and nutrition, as shown in the table above.

The new approach would rely on existing categories of data from the Development Assistance Committee that can be consistently tracked, ensuring reproducibility over time, whereas, the former estimates depended also on the subjective views of individuals. The previous approach required checking with donors every year to ask whether the sexual and reproductive health shares assigned to the additional funding codes remained accurate. For such estimates to be precise, each donor would be required, each year, to undertake a careful examination of all pertinent aid projects, with the risk that such a process could introduce inconsistencies in the time series.

In order to minimize such risks, the proposed approach will consider other funding codes (such as education, nutrition or the strengthening of health care) that relate to the Programme of Action, not by asking the share of those categories devoted to sexual and reproductive health, but rather by allocating the full amount of those resources to other relevant funding categories. This is consistent with the ambition to go beyond the traditional focus on sexual and reproductive health and family planning alone, and to track relevant financial flows in other areas, such as health, education, gender, social protection and the environment.

13. It is proposed that estimates for the former costed components be presented in two categories: (a) resources allocated for population data and policy analysis, based on the funding code for population policy and administrative management (13010); and (b) resources allocated for sexual and reproductive health, which includes the funding codes for reproductive health care (13020), family planning (13030), sexually transmitted disease control, including HIV/AIDS (13040), personnel development for population and reproductive health (13081) and social mitigation of HIV/AIDS (16064).

Tracking official development assistance by Development Assistance Committee donors only

14. It is recommended that the report provide information about resources flows using data from the Development Assistance Committee only and that the tracking of other resource flows, including from national sources, be suspended pending improvements in the quality and availability of the required data.

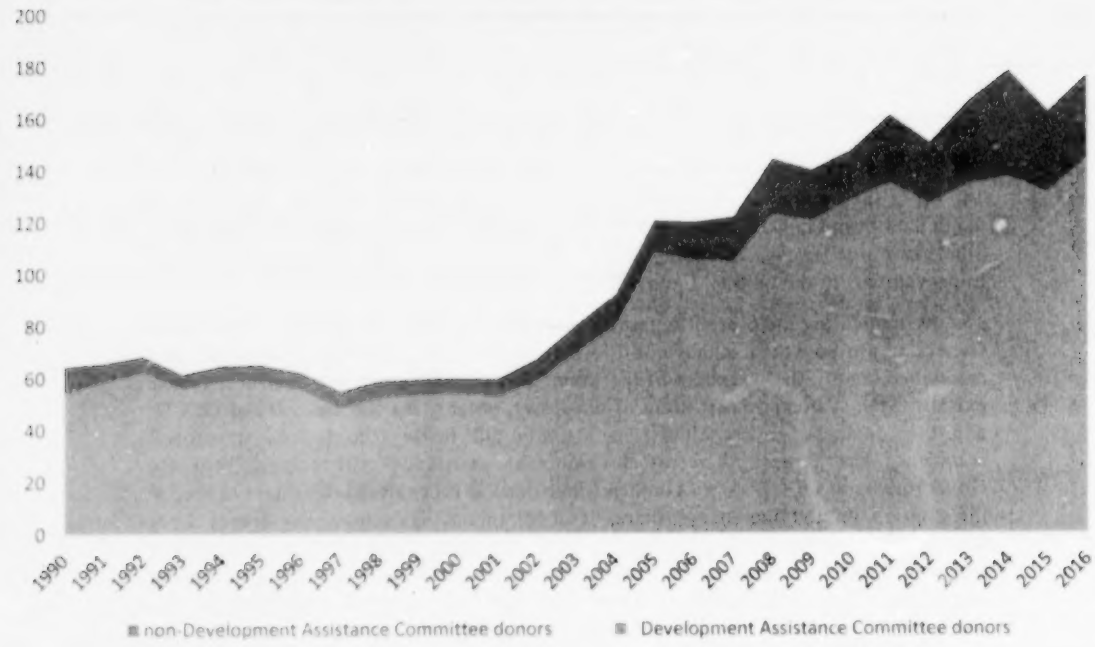
15. In mandating the present report, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote the exchange of information on the requirements for international assistance among the members of the donor community. Only one central database exists for the systematic recording of aid flows, notably the aid statistics of OECD, and this database covers almost exclusively aid flows recorded by developed countries. The largest share of development assistance still comes from the Governments of OECD donor countries, but there is no centralized system to record information on the increasing share of development assistance that comes from non-traditional donors, including, not only the Governments of countries with emerging market economies, but also private foundations and NGOs. The increasing importance of domestic resource flows is recognized, including public and private resources from households, foundations, civil society organizations and companies. However, the tracking of domestic flows continues to be hampered by methodological challenges and weak data systems.

III. Tracking of official development assistance

16. Since the turn of the millennium and the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, ODA has seen a marked increase (see fig. I). While ODA by traditional donors (Development Assistance Committee countries) continues to account for the largest share of ODA, ODA by non-traditional donors (non-Development Assistance Committee countries) has significantly increased over time. Furthermore, because some non-Development Assistance Committee countries do not report their development assistance to OECD, it is probable that the amount of ODA from non-Development Assistance Committee countries recorded in the OECD database is underestimated.

Figure I
Total official development assistance to all sectors, 1990–2016

(Billions of current United States dollars)



Source: OECD international development statistics. Available from http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm (accessed on 22 January 2018).

17. For most countries, domestic resources have always been, and will always be, the most important source of financing for development. As national data systems are strengthened in the relevant sectors, further attention should be given to domestic resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action for potential inclusion in this report. In the interim, given the continuing importance of foreign aid to the poorest countries and its catalytic effects in many countries, it is proposed that the tracking of resource flows for the implementation of the Programme of Action should focus on ODA.

A. The costed components of the Programme of Action

18. Figure II shows ODA allocated for population data and policy analysis as well as sexual and reproductive health during the period from 2002 to 2015. These flows, in value terms, as well as in terms of the share of total ODA that may be allocated to different sectors, show a similar picture: over the entire period from 2002 to 2015, ODA for population data and policy analysis declined and remained low, whereas ODA for sexual and reproductive health increased in both absolute and relative terms, notwithstanding a decline in the most recent years.

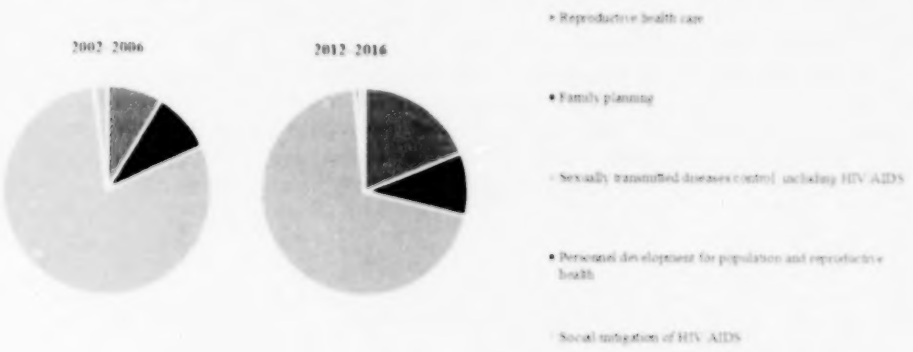
Figure II
Official development assistance to population data and policy analysis and sexual and reproductive health, 2002–2015

Amount of official development assistance
(Millions of United States dollars)
Per cent of total official development assistance to sectors

Source: OECD international development statistics. Available from http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm (accessed on 12 December 2017).

19. As discussed above, the reporting distinctions for ODA committed within sexual and reproductive health (i.e., investments for sexually transmitted diseases, reproductive health care and family planning) are blurred. However, it is possible to draw general conclusions from broader trends. A comparison of the proportions of the subcomponents during the period from 2002 to 2006 with those of subcomponents in the period from 2012 to 2016 (see fig. III) shows that ODA to sexual and reproductive health was, and continues to be, dominated by aid for sexually transmitted diseases, which is largely a reflection of HIV/AIDS activities.

Figure III
Distribution of official development assistance for sexual and reproductive health subcomponents

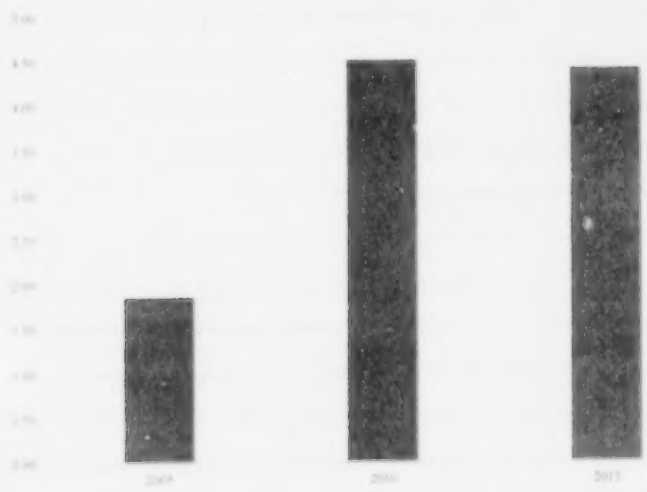

2002–2006
2012–2016
• Reproductive health care
• Family planning
• Sexually transmitted diseases control, including HIV/AIDS
• Personnel development for population and reproductive health
• Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS

Source: OECD international development statistics. Available from http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm (accessed on 12 December 2017).

20. Annual ODA for sexual and reproductive health care per woman of reproductive age in the developing world increased from less than $2 in 2005 to more than $4 in 2015 (see fig. IV).[3] While this represents a notable increase, the previous report of the Secretary-General on this subject (E/CN.9/2017/4) showed that this amount, even when combined with flows from domestic and other sources, is insufficient to ensure universal access to reproductive health care.

Figure IV
Official development assistance for sexual and reproductive health per woman of reproductive age in developing countries

(Current United States dollars)



Source: OECD international development statistics. Available from http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm (accessed on 12 December 2017).

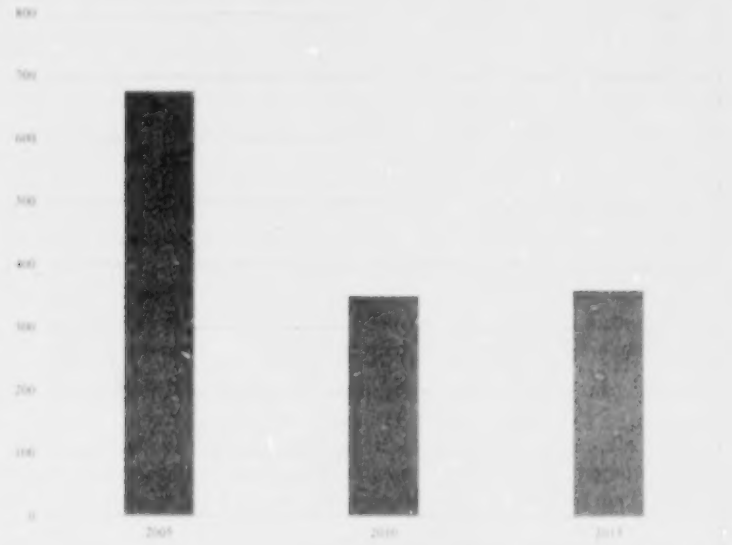
21. ODA allocated for population data and policy analysis, which includes the collection and analysis of demographic data, as well as population policy analysis, saw a marked decline between 2005 and 2015, from almost $700,000 per developing country in 2005 to only $360,000 per developing country in 2015 (see fig. V).[4] The strengthening of population data systems is emphasized in the Programme of Action and in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as essential for people-centred development strategies, evidence-based policy making and good governance. Leaving no one behind depends critically on the collection of population data that provides basic information on the population and assures legal identity for all persons.

[3] It is important to note that these estimates show averages and general trends only, and that actual values can differ significantly among countries. The countries identified as less developed by the United Nations serve as a denominator for these estimates (see https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/).

[4] Women of reproductive age are those between age 15 and 49.

Figure V
Official development assistance for population data and policy analysis per developing country

(Thousands of current United States dollars)



Source: OECD international development statistics. Available from http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm (accessed on 12 December 2017).

B. Beyond the costed components of the Programme of Action

22. In the present report it is recommended that the scope of resource tracking be broadened beyond reproductive health and family planning to include a larger selection of investments that are directly relevant to implementing the Programme of Action. For example, instead of estimating the share of basic health infrastructure that is pertinent to sexual and reproductive health, the proposed estimates will include resource flows for basic health infrastructure in full. This recommendation is based not only on the recognition that it is difficult and cumbersome to define shares pertinent to sexual and reproductive health anew each year, but also on the recognition that basic health infrastructure is essential for the implementation of the Programme of Action overall.

23. OECD records levels of development assistance going to virtually all areas of development, many of which arguably go beyond the Programme of Action. The difficulty is thus to decide which areas to include in the tracking of resources for the further implementation of the Programme of Action and which areas to exclude. The broad categories of development addressed in the Programme of Action provide useful guidance in that regard. The following areas are proposed for consideration (see annex I): education, health, water and sanitation, government and civil society (including funding codes for human rights, gender equality and ending violence against women), other social infrastructure and services (including funding codes for social welfare services and statistical capacity development), communication, energy

generation and supply, multisectoral and crosscutting (including funding codes for urban development, rural development, multisectoral education and research and development), as well as humanitarian matters.

24. In accordance with the original mandate for the present report, annex I shows changes in ODA between 2002 and 2015 for categories that are important to the implementation of the Programme of Action beyond the costed components. The table offers considerable detail, but also allows for the identification of a few broader trends. It is notable that ODA for health other than sexual and reproductive health and ODA for education, have seen a decline. While aid to those sectors grew considerably in the early years of the millennium, motivated in part by the Millennium Development Goals, it has fallen in recent years. Basic health care and health education have seen a particularly significant fall, and both primary and secondary education have seen a drop. Yet these areas of health and education remain of immense importance to the implementation of the Programme of Action, to the realization of development, especially in the least developed countries, and to the prospects for reaping a demographic dividend. In the 2030 Agenda, these areas of health and education are associated with dedicated Goals and targets.

25. Annex I also shows that ODA allocations in support of human rights and women's equality organizations have remained relatively stable. Regrettably, however, no ODA allocations have thus far been reported under the funding code for violence against women. Since this is a new funding code, the absence of reported information should not be seen as an indication that no aid is being allocated for this purpose.

26. ODA allocated for reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation has also grown, whereas ODA for disaster prevention and preparedness has remained relatively stagnant in nominal value. Thus, while aid commitments to help countries in crisis situations have increased, aid commitments to help countries plan ahead have not. Planning ahead and preparing for a disaster that might strike is critically dependent on data, including population data, and would ideally be complemented by support for strengthening statistical capacities. Yet, like aid allocations for population data and policy analysis, allocations for the strengthening of statistical capacity remain small.

27. It is notable that ODA commitments for urban development have increased, consistent with the continuing growth of urban areas in the developing world, whereas ODA commitments for rural development have decreased. However, resources allocated to urban and rural development could suitably be embedded within resources allocated to other sectors. There are, for example, strong linkages between resources allocated for rural development and agriculture and between resources allocated for agriculture and environmental protection.

28. A periodic review of the development categories that are tracked would be valuable. In a given year, the report may provide a closer look at Development Assistance Committee resource flows in areas that are the thematic focus of an annual session of the Commission on Population and Development, if such information is available in the Development Assistance Committee database. For example, Development Assistance Committee data are provided for urban development and related infrastructure, which relates to the special theme of the fifty-first session of the Commission, namely, "Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration". The database may offer opportunities for tracking resource flows related to themes of future sessions.

29. The present report includes a list of proposed areas for which ODA relevant to the Programme of Action could be tracked going forward (see annex I). It is recommended that tracking categories be reviewed in the future on a periodic basis and that they be linked to the theme of the annual session of the Commission on Population and Development whenever possible.

IV. Tracking domestic resources

30. Historically, efforts were made to track domestic resources for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, but, as outlined in the two previous reports on this subject, the completeness and reliability of information on domestic resource flows in specific sectors are not sufficient to allow for systematic comparisons at the global level. The present section provides a description of the important role of national accounts and national health accounts and illustrates potential ways of strengthening national data systems to allow for such tracking in the future.

A. National accounts

31. The only systematic way to measure domestic resource allocations for any particular purpose, including the implementation of the Programme of Action, is through systems of national accounts. Within national accounts, consumption expenditures are available for the public sector (including general government expenditures) as well as the private sector. The private sector can be further divided into private companies, households, civil society organizations and other private actors. Coverage is relatively comprehensive when it comes to government consumption expenditures, as they are recorded within budgetary processes, but far less comprehensive for private expenditures. Moreover, in countries with a relatively large degree of informality in the economy, a correspondingly large share of economic transactions are not recorded in the systems of national accounts. The only way to record total national expenditure for specific areas of interest is through comprehensive national procurement and payment systems, which record all essential information when a transaction takes place.

32. National accounts data published by the international financial institutions and the United Nations typically include government and household final consumption expenditures, but national systems for recording expenditures are often too general to offer profound insights. They record expenditures for broad categories, such as education or health, but do not show detailed expenditures for products or services.

33. Government financial statistics published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) provide an internationally comparable breakdown of government spending by more detailed subcategories than those available within the system of national accounts compiled by the United Nations, but these remain limited in coverage.[4] The Statistics Division provides data on government expenditures by a few areas pertinent to the Programme of Action, including education, health, family and children, older persons and social protection.

[4] The IMF government finance statistics in health include six subcategories: medical products, outpatient services, hospital services, public health services, health research and development and health not elsewhere classified.

34. Problems with these data for the purpose of tracking investments to implement the Programme of Action include a lack of granularity on relevant topics, delays in publication and incomplete accounts. As of December 2017, only 17 countries had published national accounts data for 2016. Accuracy is also an issue, with different sources reporting very different figures for certain countries. For example, according to national accounts data provided by the United Nations, a particular Government had average consumption expenditures equal to 17 per cent of GDP in 2014–2015. However, according to estimates by IMF, the same Government had consumption expenditures of 22 per cent of GDP in the same period. Better tracking within given sectors will help to strengthen data on national accounts, and the construction of national health accounts offers a valuable model in this regard.

B. National health accounts

35. National health accounts are a practical tool for policymakers interested in evaluating their nation's health-care financing and assessing the impact of financial interventions to improve people's health. To standardize data on health expenditures and resource flows, OECD published *A System of Health Accounts 2011*.[5] The system of health accounts framework suggests data sources and provides instructions on how to categorize health expenditures by defining health activities, setting time intervals and establishing residency definitions. It is the most widely used reference for health expenditure accounting.

36. National health accounts reports include national spending for programmatic areas. A systematic review of available national health accounts reports from the World Health Organization (WHO) online repository[6] indicates that 25 national health accounts reports include subaccount data on HIV financing, 19 contain data on reproductive health-care expenditures and 16 contain information on family planning. Of this comparatively small sample of reports with available data, the majority split the expenditure figure into public, private and external aid. National health accounts expenditures are generally reported at the disease/programme level. In some instances, however, expenditures are reported at the provider or function level.

37. In theory, the national health accounts/system of health accounts framework for health finance reporting represents the best available approach for measuring national resource flows for the health-related components of the Programme of Action based on bottom-up national quantification. Annexes II and III show different approaches to national health accounts, based on two country examples: Afghanistan and Uganda.

38. The challenge in relying on national health accounts to estimate domestic resources for implementation is that it is time-consuming and costly to prepare national reports. The reporting methodology should be flexible enough to accommodate the data available in each country, yet structured enough to allow for aggregation and comparison. According to a review of 872 national health accounts reports from 117 countries, the data from national health accounts reports on health expenditure are often incomplete and, in some cases, of questionable quality.[7] In 2015, the latest year of national health accounts reports, only 14 countries completed

[5] OECD, Eurostat and World Health Organization, *A System of Health Accounts 2011: revised edition* (Paris, 2017).

[6] Available from http://www.who.int/health-accounts/en/.

[7] See Bui, A., Lavado, R., Johnson, E., Brooks, B., Freeman, M., Graves, C., Haakenstad, A., Shoemaker, B., Hanlon, M. and Dieleman, J., "National health accounts data from 1996 to 2010: a systematic review", in *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, vol. 93, No. 8 (2015).

the exercise,[8] which is carried out at the discretion of each country. In addition, the current publication timeline for national health accounts reports is relatively slow; data for 2015 were only just released at the end of 2017.

39. Recommendations for the improvement of national health accounts reports include:

- Reform of financial data management and tracking systems
- Harmonization of national health reporting categories to follow the system of national health accounts framework
- Improvement of transparency in the methods used to impute data to fill gaps in national health accounts
- Better adherence to established frameworks

C. Estimating expenditures for family planning

40. Over the past years, an increasing number of entities have attempted to estimate resource flows for family planning, particularly in commodities. As with national health accounts, the overarching objective has been to account for external and domestic, and public and private resources.

41. The Kaiser Family Fund, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute and others contribute to Track20-Family Planning 2020 estimates of total expenditures on family planning for 69 countries, published in the annual Family Planning 2020 progress report.[9] Building on these efforts, Track20 partners and Avenir Health estimate reproductive health supplies commodities and generate a corresponding gap analysis. These analyses integrate a range of data sources, including Development Assistance Committee data, surveys, manufacturer data, direct communications and modelling. The private/individual expenditures are estimated using demographic and health survey data to model consumption estimates, in addition to using Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute survey data in select countries.

42. The challenge of securing reliable estimates of external and domestic expenditures, even for a very specific category, such as family-planning commodities, remains significant. A recent validation exercise comparing several in-country sources found wide variations in estimation.

43. Current findings are aggregated to the regional level only, but the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition estimates of reproductive health supplies commodities aimed to publish public, private and NGO disaggregated data on reproductive health supplies commodities at the country level in its 2018 commodity gap analysis.[10] An example of 2016–2020 global estimates for family planning supplies expenditures for the period from 2016 to 2020 is provided in figure VI.

[8] See http://www.who.int/health-accounts/en/ (accessed on 1 December 2017).

[9] Available from http://progress.familyplanning2020.org/en/fp2020-and-global-partners/mobilizing-resources.

[10] The methodology and detailed results are available on an interactive online dashboard. Available from https://www.rhsupplies.org/activities-resources/commodity-gap-analysis/2016/dashboard/.

Figure VI
Global estimates of expenditures for family planning supplies, 2016–2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Increase (decrease) from 2016 to 2020	
						Amount	*Percentage*
Volume (millions of units)							
Sterilization	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	0.3	2.3
Implants	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.9	6.5	2.2	51.2
Intrauterine devices	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.0	(0.7)	(7.2)
Injectables	309.4	328.4	347.7	367.4	387.2	77.8	25.1
Pills	1 069.0	1 057.0	1 045.0	1 031.0	1 016.0	(53.0)	(5.0)
Male condoms	6 957.0	7 209.0	7 483.0	7 755.0	8 033.0	1 076.0	15.5
Other	58.0	61.3	65.3	69.5	74.6	16.6	28.6
Value (millions of current United States dollars)							
Sterilization	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.5	45.0	1.1	2.3
Implants	46.2	51.5	57.3	63.3	70.0	23.3	51.2
Intrauterine devices	26.0	24.4	22.9	21.3	20.0	(6.2)	(7.2)
Injectables	544.8	577.8	611.3	645.4	680.0	135.0	25.1
Pills	513.0	511.4	509.7	507.3	504.0	(9.0)	(5.0)
Male condoms	162.3	168.1	174.4	180.6	187.0	24.6	15.5
Other	15.9	16.8	17.9	19.0	20.0	4.3	28.6
Total	**2 704.0**	**2 788.0**	**2 876.0**	**2 962.0**	**3 050.0**	**346.0**	**17.2**

Source: Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition, *Global Contraceptive Commodity Gap Analysis 2016* (Brussels, 2017)

44. Much greater investment in national data systems is needed to strengthen national capacities to register and report domestic expenditures on reproductive health, including family planning, and on the wide array of investments needed to advance the implementation of the Programme of Action.

V. Summary of recommendations

45. In response to the request of the Economic and Social Council, the present report puts forward the following technical recommendations on the future scope, format and periodicity of the report:

(a) **Data sources.** It is recommended that the annual report on resource flows be based on official development assistance, in the light of the original mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 49/128 and in the light of the incompleteness of reliable data on resource allocations at the domestic level. Accordingly, the report would track resource allocations by Development Assistance Committee member countries, as recorded in the OECD creditor reporting system;

(b) **Scope.** It is recommended that the resource tracking exercise be expanded beyond the four costed components contained in the Programme of Action to include categories that more fully represent the scope of the Programme of Action. Proposed

categories for inclusion are provided in the present report (see annex I). It is further recommended that the list of categories be subject to periodic review and possible refinement, and that it be adapted, where feasible, to the thematic focus of each annual session of the Commission on Population and Development;

(c) **Categories.** Given the continuing challenges with respect to distinguishing among expenditures for family planning, basic reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention, it is recommended that expenditures for those areas be presented as a single aggregate category of sexual and reproductive health, complemented by the estimate of resource flows for population data and policy analysis (the latter includes the collection, analysis and use of population data, capacity-building, policy development and training);

(d) **Format.** It is recommended that information on official development assistance by Development Assistance Committee countries be presented in a series of standard charts and tables, to be issued as a stand-alone report of the Secretary-General on resource flows for the implementation of the Programme of Action. The standard charts and tables would update figures I to IV of the present report, as well as annex I;

(e) **Periodicity.** Continuation of an annual report is recommended, consistent with the specifications outlined in the present report, subject to a quadrennial review that includes an update on the status and emerging potential of new data sources from other donors beyond OECD and emerging sources of information about domestic expenditures;

(f) **Partnership and capacity-strengthening.** Given the importance of further developing national data systems to support the estimation of domestic expenditures for development, including for reproductive health and the overall implementation of the Programme of Action, enhanced global partnerships and capacity-building are encouraged in order to strengthen systems of national accounts.

Annex I

Official development assistance categories beyond the costed components of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development that are relevant to the implementation of the Programme of Action, based on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development creditor reporting system

		Average annual value (Millions of current United States dollars)				*Share of official development assistance (Percentage)*	
Code	*Label*	*2002–2006*	*2007–2011*	*2012–2015*	*2015*	*2012–2015*	*2015*
130	**Population policies/programmes and reproductive health**	**2 229**	**6 173**	**7 719**	**7 007**	**7.3**	**6.6**
13010	Population policy and administrative management	249	83	95	64	0.1	0.1
13020	Reproductive health care	175	791	1 452	1 577	1.4	1.5
13030	Family planning	191	442	751	831	0.7	0.8
13040	Sexually transmitted diseases control including HIV/AIDS	1 610	4 844	5 356	4 462	5.0	4.2
13081	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	3	13	66	73	0.1	0.1
110	**Education**	**4 892**	**8 929**	**8 766**	**7 578**	**8.2**	**7.2**
11120	Education facilities and training	139	663	713	623	0.7	0.6
11130	Teacher training	66	160	207	290	0.2	0.3
11182	Educational research	17	36	28	40	0.0	0.0
11220	Primary education	1 057	2 216	1 980	1 784	1.9	1.7
11230	Basic life skills for youth and adults	121	139	169	182	0.2	0.2
11240	Early childhood education	14	41	34	42	0.0	0.0
11320	Secondary education	102	336	413	244	0.4	0.2
11330	Vocational training	232	457	505	527	0.5	0.5
11420	Higher education	2 450	3 658	3 335	3 011	3.1	2.9
11430	Advanced technical and managerial training	111	145	148	156	0.1	0.1
120	**Health**	**2 750**	**4 610**	**5 705**	**5 217**	**5.4**	**4.9**
12110	Health policy and administrative management	646	939	1 002	730	0.9	0.7
12220	Basic health care	679	1 068	1 056	752	1.0	0.7
12230	Basic health infrastructure	260	339	284	283	0.3	0.3
12240	Basic nutrition	89	245	671	620	0.6	0.6
12261	Health education	35	44	106	54	0.1	0.1
12281	Health personnel development	26	64	82	95	0.1	0.1
140	**Water and sanitation**	**2 002**	**3 970**	**4 276**	**4 078**	**4.0**	**3.9**
14020	Water supply and sanitation — large systems	991	1 809	1 512	1 324	1.4	1.3
14021	Water supply — large systems	-	219	447	644	0.4	0.6
14022	Sanitation — large systems	-	182	217	228	0.2	0.2
14030	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	479	899	836	684	0.8	0.6

Code	Label	Average annual value (Millions of current United States dollars) 2002–2006	2007–2011	2012–2015	2015	Share of official development assistance (Percentage) 2012–2015	2015
14031	Basic drinking water supply	–	139	153	236	0.1	0.2
14032	Basic sanitation	–	52	101	141	0.1	0.1
14050	Waste management/disposal	70	119	122	158	0.1	0.1
150	**Government and civil society**	**5 877**	**11 849**	**13 026**	**11 221**	**12.2**	**10.6**
15110	Public sector policy and administrative management	2 589	2 909	2 153	1 704	2.0	1.6
15113	Anti-corruption organizations and institutions	–	126	182	129	0.2	0.1
15130	Legal and judicial development	408	2 012	2 708	2 148	2.5	2.0
15150	Democratic participation and civil society	873	1 539	2 258	1 845	2.1	1.7
15152	Legislatures and political parties	–	136	129	98	0.1	0.1
15153	Media and free flow of information	99	227	401	416	0.4	0.4
15160	Human rights	334	606	792	741	0.7	0.7
15170	Women's equality organizations and institutions	90	353	396	408	0.4	0.4
15180	Ending violence against women and girls	–	–	–	–	–	–
160	**Other social infrastructure and services**	**2 398**	**3 244**	**2 437**	**1 763**	**2.3**	**1.7**
16010	Social/welfare services	415	1 227	1 072	908	1.0	0.9
16040	Low-cost housing	60	96	119	90	0.1	0.1
16050	Multisector aid for basic social services	204	361	406	148	0.4	0.1
16062	Statistical capacity-building	42	91	93	86	0.1	0.1
16064	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	41	102	55	29	0.1	0.0
220	**Communications**	**279**	**383**	**298**	**259**	**0.3**	**0.2**
22040	Information and communications technology	32	112	94	67	0.1	0.1
230–233	**Energy generation, distribution and efficiency**						
231	Energy generation, distribution and efficiency — general	302	648	1 043	1 377.7	1.0	1.3
232	Energy generation, renewable sources	410	1 457	1 835	1 668	1.7	1.6
233	Energy generation, non-renewable sources	272	876	939	618.5	0.9	0.6
23630	Electric power transmission and distribution	789	879	982	1 382.9	0.9	1.3
410	**General environmental protection**	**1 119**	**3 351**	**3 947**	**3 446**	**3.7**	**3.3**
430	**Other multisector**	**2 938**	**5 351**	**6 097**	**6 779**	**5.7**	**6.4**
43030	Urban development and management	239	485	678	1 064	0.6	1.0
43040	Rural development	508	808	873	613	0.8	0.6
43081	Multisector education/training	282	576	711	574	0.7	0.5
43082	Research/scientific institutions	229	281	416	624	0.4	0.6
730	**Reconstruction and rehabilitation**	**483**	**766**	**522**	**753**	**0.5**	**0.7**
73010	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	483	766	522	752.8	0.5	0.7
740	**Disaster prevention and preparedness**	**39**	**268**	**518**	**555**	**0.5**	**0.5**
74010	Disaster prevention and preparedness	39	268	518	555	0.5	0.5

Source: OECD international development statistics. Available from http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm (accessed on 12 December 2017).

Annex II

Afghanistan national health account: expenditure on disease in 2014, by health-care provider

(Millions of current United States dollars)

Disease condition	*Hospitals*	*Residential long-term care facilities*	*Providers of ambulatory health care*	*Providers of ancillary services*	*Retailers and providers of medical goods*	*Providers of preventive care*	*Providers of health-care system administration and financing*	*Rest of the economy*	*Other countries of the world*	*Unspecified health-care providers*	*Total*
Infectious and parasitic diseases	17.86	–	5.83	–	2.05	13.34	2.54	0.75	–	–	42.36
HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases	0.34	–	2.14	–	–	1.17	0.37	–	–	–	4.03
HIV/AIDS and opportunistic infections	0.34	–	2.14	–	–	1.17	0.37	–	–	–	4.03
HIV/AIDS	0.34	–	2.14	–	–	1.17	0.37	–	–	–	4.03
Tuberculosis	14.71	–	0.80	–	0.15	3.98	1.74	–	–	–	21.37
Tuberculosis treatment (general)	14.71	–	0.80	–	0.15	3.98	1.74	–	–	–	21.37
Malaria	2.81	–	2.88	–	1.90	8.19	0.43	0.75	–	–	16.97
Reproductive health	9.46	–	157.26	–	163.80	–	2.98	–	0.96	–	334.46
Maternal conditions	1.62	–	29.14	–	26.35	–	1.28	–	0.44	–	58.83
Perinatal conditions	2.61	–	41.48	–	45.15	–	0.64	–	0.20	–	90.09
Contraceptive management (family planning)	2.42	–	42.10	–	43.84	–	0.07	–	–	–	88.43
Small bowel adenocarcinoma	2.80	–	44.54	–	48.46	–	0.99	–	0.32	–	97.11
Child health diseases	100.30	–	195.73	–	179.43	11.37	3.41	0.52	3.34	–	494.11
Acute respiratory infections	43.65	–	112.50	–	125.17	–	1.63	0.29	0.55	–	283.79
Diarrheal disease	40.73	–	26.37	–	29.13	–	0.44	0.07	0.22	–	96.94
Malnutrition (nutritional deficiencies)	15.47	–	49.42	–	16.85	11.37	1.24	0.14	2.54	–	97.04
Anemia	0.46	–	7.44	–	8.28	–	0.10	0.02	0.04	–	16.34
Child immunization	–	–	7.66	–	–	52.46	0.41	0.08	0.15	–	60.76
Other	655.60	3.32	133.16	1.52	142.66	7.00	76.48	1.49	5.08	0.16	1 026.46
Total	**783.22**	**3.32**	**499.64**	**1.52**	**487.94**	**84.17**	**85.81**	**2.85**	**9.53**	**0.16**	**1 958.14**

Source: Afghanistan, Ministry of Health.

Annex III

Uganda national health account: expenditure on disease in the fiscal year 2013/14, by financing source

		Government		*Private*		*Development partners*	
Disease code	*Disease*	*Amount (Millions of current Uganda shillings)*	*Share of total (percentage)*	*Amount (Millions of current Uganda shillings)*	*Share of total (percentage)*	*Amount (Millions of current Uganda shillings)*	*Share of total (percentage)*
DIS 1	Infectious and parasitic diseases	401 623	45.7	1 025 284	50.4	1 672 499	81.9
DIS 1.1	HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases	217 177	24.7	151 967	7.5	1 216 253	59.5
DIS 1.2	Tuberculosis	41 855	1.8	–	0.0	11 422	0.6
DIS 1.3	Malaria	94 466	10.7	644 007	31.6	364 487	17.8
DIS 1.4	Respiratory infections	7 642	0.9	177 156	8.7	14 004	0.7
DIS 1.5	Diarrheal diseases	3 594	0.4	50 335	2.5	16 599	0.8
DIS 1.6	Neglected tropical diseases	3	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0
DIS 1.7	Vaccine preventable diseases	11 760	1.3	503	0.0	46 506	2.3
DIS 1 nec	Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases	25 125	2.9	1 317	0.1	3 228	0.2
DIS 2	Reproductive health	129 770	14.8	417 953	20.5	95 357	4.7
DIS 2.1	Maternal conditions	70 621	8.0	243 727	12.0	38 204	1.9
DIS 2.2	Perinatal conditions	25 406	2.9	174 215	8.6	263	0.0
DIS 2.3	Contraceptive management (family planning)	16 072	1.8	8	0.0	37 322	1.8
DIS 2 nec	Unspecified reproductive health conditions	17 671	2.0	2	0.0	19 568	1.0
DIS 3	Nutritional deficiencies	21 176	2.4	125 822	6.2	3 723	0.2
DIS 4	Noncommunicable diseases	198 783	22.6	22 817	1.1	11 885	0.6
DIS 4.1	Neoplasms	35 984	4.1	–	0.0	2 674	0.1
DIS 4.2	Endocrine and metabolic disorders	2 343	0.3	–	0.0	24	0.0
DIS 4.3	Cardiovascular diseases	12 478	1.4	–	0.0	105	0.0
DIS 4.4	Mental and behavioural disorders and neurological conditions	9 650	1.1	19 357	1.0	245	0.0
DIS 4.8	Sense organ disorders	–	0.0	–	0.0	7 441	0.4
DIS 4.9	Oral diseases	138 328	15.7	3 459	0.2	1 426	0.1
DIS 5	Injuries	25 541	2.9	104 960	5.2	8 218	0.4

Disease code	Disease	Government		Private		Development partners	
		Amount (Millions of current Uganda shillings)	Share of total (percentage)	Amount (Millions of current Uganda shillings)	Share of total (percentage)	Amount (Millions of current Uganda shillings)	Share of total (percentage)
DIS 6	Non-disease specific	54 523	6 2	21 905	1 1	154 247	7 6
DIS nec	Other and unspecified diseases/conditions	47 350	5 4	316 557	15 6	96 894	4 7
Total		**878 766**	**100.0**	**2 035 298**	**100.0**	**2 042 822**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda, Ministry of Health, Uganda health accounts: national health expenditure, financial years 2012/13 and 2013/14. Available from http://www.health.go.ug/download/file/fid/1334 (accessed on 19 January 2018).